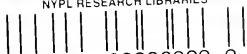


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In Memoriam.

HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE,



GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS:

GEORGE KNAPP & CO., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1864.



Staff Officers.

Brigadier-General JOHN B. GRAY, Adjutant-General.

Colonel ALTON R. EASTON, Inspector-General.

" E. ANSON MORE, Quartermaster-General.

" FRANKLIN D. CALLENDER, Chief of Ordnance.

" HAMILTON GAMBLE, A. D. C. & Assistant Inspector-General.

" WILLIAM M. SMALLWOOD, A. D. C.

—

Lieutenant-Colonel MELVILLE SAWYER, Deputy Paymaster-General.

Major C. C. BAILEY, A. D. C. & Military Secretary.

Captain ALEXANDER LOWRY, 27 Infantry Mo. Vols. & A. A. A. General.

—

Colonel JOHN T. HODGEN, Surgeon-General.

" C. P. E. JOHNSON, Paymaster-General.

" JAMES O. BROADHEAD, Judge-Advocate-General.

" THOMAS T. GANTT, A. D. C.

" AUSTIN A. KING, A. D. C.

" DANIEL G. TAYLOR, A. D. C.

" WILLIAM S. MOSELY, A. D. C.

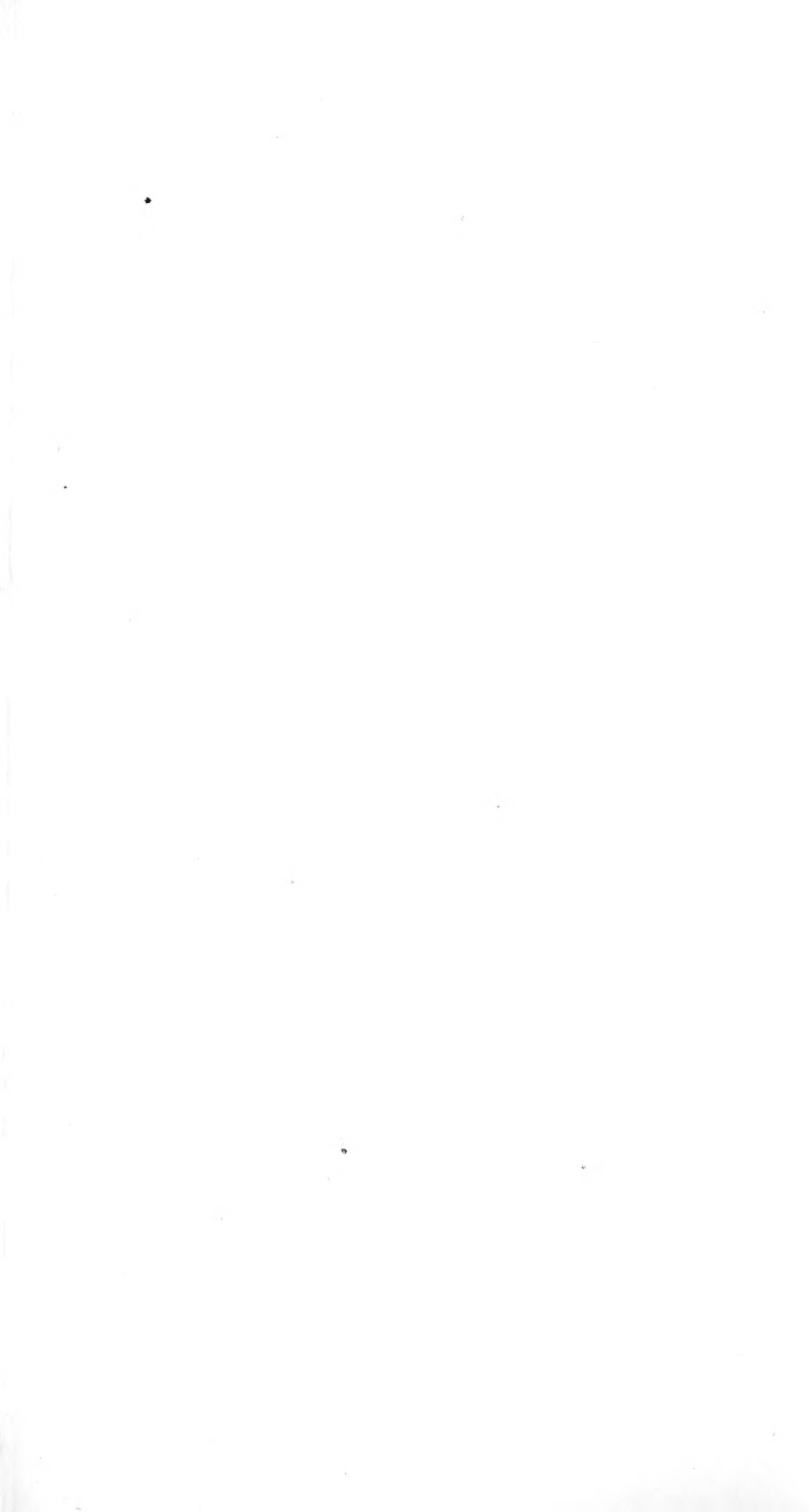
" WILLIAM T. MASON, A. D. C.

" JAMES H. BIRCH, Jr., A. D. C.

" JOHN FLOURNOY, A. D. C.

" CYRUS B. BURNHAM, A. D. C.

" MICHAEL P. SMALL, A. D. C.



Memorial by the Staff.

At a meeting of the Staff of the late HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri and Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, it was deemed fitting and proper that the proceedings of the various bodies in the State, expressive of the sorrow felt at the death of the Chief Executive, should be compiled and put into an appropriate form for preservation.

As an evidence of affection, and as a slight token of admiration and love for their departed Commander and friend, the Staff venture to present this volume to his family, in the hope that it will be accepted as an offering purely from the heart.

A brief biography of Gov. GAMBLE was given by his Pastor, who paid a just tribute to his private virtues and those ennobling traits of character which distinguished him as a Christian gentleman.

The Bar of St. Louis, in suitable resolutions, and in speeches from some of its most eminent members, assigned to their deceased friend and brother a position amongst the first jurists of the Nation.

But it now remains for us, who were intimately associated with him during the dark days of our country, and who saw him, day after day, as he stood at his official post amid the

storm of civil strife which swept over our distracted State, to speak of those virtues to which the cares and duties of the hour gave development and scope of exercise.

To understand properly, and appreciate fully, the acts of the man, we must see the motives by which he was guided, and none can be supposed to know these so well as the members of his military family, called into such close intimacy with him.

Governor GAMBLE entered upon the discharge of his duties, as Chief Executive of Missouri, at a time totally unparalleled in the history of the State or of the Nation. He was not Governor when the storm first threatened Missouri; but, in a quiet, peaceful hamlet of Pennsylvania, was watching the intellectual growth of his children, and occupying his time in such pursuits as befitted his tastes and habits of life. We venture little in saying that had he been Chief Executive of the State when the low mutterings of Secession were first heard within her borders, he would have made such preparations as to have averted almost, if not entirely, the deluge of destruction whose angry billows for a time well nigh overwhelmed her.

But, unfortunately, the helm of the State was in other hands; and, as danger drew near, wicked minds seized the occasion and hurried his beloved Missouri into the vortex of rebellion, bringing the din of discord and civil war to the doors of our most peaceful citizens.

Governor GAMBLE never believed it possible that Missouri would secede; and, when spoken to on the subject, was wont to say: "No matter what other slave States may do, there is no danger of Missouri." From the outset he grasped the whole subject, and predicted fatal results

should an attempt be made to join hands with those States which appeared determined to array themselves against the Nation. Schemes of innovation and revolution were so foreign to his mind, that, for some time after most people had settled down in the belief that civil war was inevitable, he looked for something to happen which would save the Nation from the threatening dreadful ordeal. When, at last, the painful truth was forced upon him, he bade farewell, like a true patriot, to the life of ease and happiness he then enjoyed, and hastened home to aid his beloved State in the time of her sorest need.

We remember well the day of his arrival in St. Louis—for it was the first on which armed men were seen in her streets in behalf of the Union—a force of regular troops having been stationed to guard the Sub-Treasury of the United States. All was then confusion and tumult; men's faces grew pale with fear; uneasiness and anxiety were manifest on every countenance. A Union Meeting had been called at the Court-house for the following day, and, by common consent, Judge GAMBLE was requested to address the multitude. In less than twenty-four hours from the time he set foot on the soil of Missouri, he proclaimed to thousands of his fellow-citizens, his loyalty and devotion to the country, and, urging them to stand firm in their allegiance to the Nation, bade them not be led into the folly and crime of rebellion. He pointed out their duty in language like the following, quoted from a newspaper report of his address on that occasion :

“Judge GAMBLE said that, for several years, he had not participated in the political affairs of the country. No questions of sufficient importance had ever come up, to call him forth from the quiet life he had chosen; but at this fearful crisis of the country's history, when our dearest rights and liberties are endangered, when the blessed Union under which we have

enjoyed so much and prospered so greatly is threatened, he could not remain silent. He was at this meeting at his country's call, and was willing for either sacrifice or labor. The history of St. Louis and of Missouri was familiar to him as his own history. He came here when St. Louis was a village of only 4,000 souls; now she has nearly 175,000 inhabitants. At that time Missouri had a population of 60,000; at the present time she has nearly 1,300,000. This great increase is attributable only to the position which Missouri occupied in the Union. If our State had stood out alone she could never have been developed, and her vast domain would not have been peopled with representatives from every nation, as it is. Those who made our State their home came here, because as American citizens they could enjoy those rights and immunities which other countries did not offer them. They came where they could be protected in ALL their rights, and thus it is that this great State has grown up and prospered. It is all in consequence of the Union. It is an instance, said the speaker, of unexampled prosperity. And look at the great Confederacy of States. Did the sun ever shine on a happier or more prosperous nation than the United States six months ago? We were in entire harmony, and projecting great measures for improvement and internal progress. This great nation, with its various climates and soils, with its hills and vales, prairies and savannahs, is calculated to benefit every class of our people. Why, then, in the name of Heaven—in the name of everything that is sacred and holy—shall the Union be broken up? Why shall brother be arrayed against brother, and State against State? Why shall war rage? Why should we engage in conflict with those with whom we have lived as brothers for nearly a century? Why, like children, shall we break this Union to pieces and squander it? Some boys are foolish enough to break their watches just to see what is inside; our people, so bent on the destruction of this Government, are acting like these foolish boys. There can be no Union without the Constitution, and those who would destroy the one must destroy the other. But there is no necessity for injuring either. If any man's rights have been violated, they can be redressed in the Union and under the Constitution. The rights of no State have been violated so as to cause a dissolution of this Confederacy. If the laws have not in all cases been executed, then it is the fault of those whose business it is to execute them. If any States should place obstructions in the way of the execution of the laws, then this evil should be redressed in the Union. It can not be remedied out of the Union. What is there to justify the breaking up of this Government, or the tearing down of the only fabric of constitutional liberty ever erected? What is to be gained? [A voice—Nothing.] Nothing under heaven can be gained. Then let us stand in the Union and by it, under all circumstances. Let us stand where our fathers stood. Do not let us rush on precipitately to ruin, but stand calmly and firmly, and await the issue.

“Going out of the Union would be the most ruinous thing Missouri could do. The evils can hardly be calculated. Our property in this State

would be in danger of destruction. The people who most rashly get into fights are generally the first to get whipped—but those who coolly and deliberately go into a fight come out the victors. If it were not for the fact that there has existed in the minds of Southern people, for thirty years, a determination to set up a separate government, there never would have been an instance on record of such unbecoming haste. Shall the great State of Missouri be drawn into the vortex and ruined, because one State or half a dozen States rush out? The speaker said he was a Missourian, and was for Missouri; and if other States do wrong, he did not wish to have Missouri do wrong too. If Virginia goes crazy, he would not have Missouri go crazy with her. For himself, he did not feel like going crazy. Missouri is bound, out of self-respect, to take her own position. This idea of boyish sympathy and boyish chivalry ought not to be tolerated.

"Judge GAMBLE, in closing, said there was no more melancholy fact to him than that there should exist a necessity for this meeting. But as it was a necessity, he was gratified beyond measure that the people had so heartily responded.

"Let not the Goddess of Liberty look on our constellation of stars and witness its disseveration; but let her bring harmony, and feel, as she breathes her inspiration over our sons, that the glorious firmament of our country will shine as brightly resplendent as ever."

Soon after Judge GAMBLE's return, an election was held for members of a State Convention, which had been called to determine the relations of the State to the Federal Government. He was unanimously chosen to a seat in this body; and, when the Convention met, he was appointed chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. By his strenuous labors in the committee room, and wise counsels in debate, he aided vastly in determining the vote of the Convention against secession, and in placing the State, as was then thought, upon a basis of honorable peace and quiet.

He stood firmly in favor of constitutional liberty, and was a bulwark against *all* schemes of disunion. But, instead of accepting the position assigned the State by the body to whom they had submitted the question, those holding power continued to agitate and threaten until at length open war was commenced against the United States.

Very soon afterwards, Governor Jackson, and nearly all the State Officers, fled from the capital, and left Missouri without a Chief Executive. In this condition of affairs, the Convention again met to perform a most important duty—no less a one than that of providing a government for the State, which would administer affairs in the interests of the Union and hold Missouri loyal and true. Instinctively, every eye turned to HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, as the fittest man in the State to fill the office of Provisional Governor, and by his patriotism, intellect, and force of character, so to manage public matters and form public sentiment as to secure to us the perpetuation of our dearest rights and privileges. With great reluctance, and only on condition that he should soon be relieved by a popular election, did he accept the responsible and laborious duties of the office. The feelings he entertained, and the purposes he wished to accomplish, are well set forth in a speech which he made in the Convention on that occasion.

“Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention :

“I feel greatly oppressed by the circumstances under which I now stand before you. After a life spent in labor, I had hoped that I would be permitted to pass its evening in retirement. I have never coveted public office, never desired public station. I have been content to discharge my duties as a private citizen, and I hoped such would be my lot during the remainder of my life. Circumstances seemed to make it a duty for me when this Convention was first elected, to agree to serve as one of its members, because the condition of the State and country at large seemed to demand that every citizen of the State should throw aside his own preferences, choice, and even his own scheme of life, if necessary, in order to serve the country. In accordance with what I regarded as the obligation every citizen owes to the community of which he is a member, I allowed myself to be chosen as a member of this body. I came here and endeavored, so far as I could, to serve the best interests of the State, and you now have chosen to put upon me a still more onerous and still more distasteful duty—a duty from which I shrink. Nothing but the manner in which it has been pressed upon me, ever would have induced me to

yield my personal objections to it. The members of this body, in the present distracted state of the country, have come to me since it was clearly manifested that the office of Provisional Governor would be made, and have urged that I should allow myself to fill that position. Nor was it the action of any political party—men of all parties have united in it. Those who have belonged to the parties that have all departed in the midst of the present difficulties and trials of the country, have united in making this application to me. They have represented that my long residence in the State and the familiar acquaintance of the people with me, would insure a higher degree of confidence, and better secure the interests, the peace and order in the community, than would be consequent on the selection of any other person. I resisted. God knows, there is nothing now that I would not give, within the limits of anything reasonable, in order to escape being appointed. But when it was said to me, by those representing the people of the State, that I could contribute, by assuming this public trust, to secure the peace of Missouri, in which I have lived for more than forty years; that I might secure the peace of those who are the children of fathers with whom I was intimate, I thought it my duty to serve.

“It is, therefore, an entire yielding up. It is the yielding of all my own schemes, of all my own individual wishes and purposes, when I undertake to assume this office. I could give you, gentlemen of the Convention, no better idea of my devotion, to what I believe to be the interest of the State, than I do now, if you could only understand the reluctance with which I accept the election with which you were pleased to honor me. But yet, gentlemen, with all that has been said of the good result to be accomplished by me, it is utterly impossible that any one man can pacify the troubled waters of the State; that any one man can still the commotion now running throughout our borders. No man can do it. You, as you go forth to mingle with your fellow-citizens throughout the land, look back upon this election as an experiment that is about to be tried to endeavor to pacify this community, and restore peace and harmony to the State. It is an experiment by those whose interests are with your interests, and who are bound to do all in their power to effect this pacification of the State. It may be, we have not adopted the best plan or the best mode of securing the object which we desire; but we have done what seemed to us, in our maturest judgment, best calculated to accomplish it. And now, gentlemen, when you go forth to mingle with your fellow-citizens, it must depend upon you what shall be the result of this experiment. If you desire the peace of the State—if you earnestly desire it, then give this experiment a fair trial—give it a full opportunity of developing all its powers of restoring peace. I ask of you—I have a right to ask of every member of this Convention—that he and I should so act together, as will redound to the common good of our State. I feel I have a right to ask that, when you have by your voice placed me in such a position, you shall unite with me your efforts and voice, instead of endeavoring to prevent the result we all desire. Unite all your efforts so that the good which is

desired may be accomplished ; and with the blessings of that Providence which rules over all affairs, public and private, we may accomplish this end for which we have labored, and which shall cause all the inhabitants of the State to rejoice.

"Gentlemen of the Convention, what is it that we are now threatened with ? We apprehend that we may soon be in that condition of anarchy in which a man, when he goes to bed with his family at night, does not know whether he shall ever rise again, or whether his house shall remain intact until morning. That is the kind of danger ; not merely a war between different divisions of the State, but a war between neighbors, so that when a man meets those with whom he has associated from childhood, he begins to feel that they are his enemies. We must avoid that. It is terrible. The scenes of the French revolution may be enacted in every quarter of our State, if we do not succeed in avoiding that kind of war. We can do it if we are in earnest, and endeavor with all our power. So far as I am concerned, I assure you that it shall be the very highest object—the sole aim of every official act of mine—to make sure that the people of the State of Missouri can worship their God together, each feeling that the man who sits in the same pew with him, because he differs with him on political questions, is not his enemy ; that they may attend the same communion and go to the same Heaven. I wish for every citizen of the State of Missouri, that when he meets his fellow-man confidence in him may be restored, and confidence in the whole society restored, and that there shall be conversations upon other subjects than those of blood and slaughter ; that there shall be something better than this endeavor to encourage hostility between persons who entertain different political opinions, and something more and better than a desire to produce injury to those who may differ from them.

"Gentlemen, if you will unite with me, and carry home this purpose to carry it out faithfully, much can be accomplished, much good can be done ; and I am persuaded that each one of you will feel that it is his duty, his individual duty ; for, in this case, it is the duty of every American citizen to do all he can for the welfare of the State. I have made no elaborate preparations for an address to you on this occasion, but I have come now to express to you my earnest desire that we shall be found co-operating for that same common good in which each one of us is equally interested ; that, although differing as to modes and schemes, we shall be found united in the great work of pacification."

But few can understand or appreciate the difficulties and embarrassments which then attached to the newly created office of Provisional Governor. Civil war was raging through the land, and in Missouri it had become a social war, the hostile arm of neighbor being raised against neighbor. In many cases, father was arrayed against son, and

brother met brother in mortal combat. The wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan went up to Heaven from every county in the State.

Missouri had neither an army nor arms for an army, and much less the money necessary for the equipment and subsistence of a force in the field. Many of her citizens had already enrolled themselves as enemies of the General Government, and those remaining true were unable to protect themselves against the rebel horde sent to overawe them, and compel abject obedience to the mandates of the rulers of the revolted States.

The civil affairs of the State were also in the most deplorable condition. By an act of the Convention all in office were required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, or forfeit their offices within a specified time. The vast majority of the office-holders throughout the State declined to comply with this requirement of the law, and it became the duty of the Provisional Governor to appoint others to fill their places.

The whole civil machinery was to be put in motion, and a State force raised sufficiently large to keep it in motion after the Federal Government should have withdrawn its armies from our borders. Courts of justice stood adjourned from necessity, and Court-houses were turned into barracks; stores were closed; the din of workshops, mills, and factories ceased; and the farmer, in idleness, doubt, and dismay, saw his untilled fields grow rank with weeds.

In the midst of this confusion and disorder, Judge GAMBLE took his seat in the Gubernatorial chair. Never before was a Governor called upon to perform so much with such slender means at his command. The difficulties, when fully

estimated, seemed almost insurmountable; and yet relief must be obtained speedily, or the State would soon become little less than a desolate wilderness.

With spirit undaunted, and firm reliance in the belief of the ultimate triumph of right and justice, he applied his energies to accomplish the Herculean task. He at once surveyed the whole field, and determined the course which he should pursue, in order to accomplish the ends to be attained—the pacification of the State, and her earliest possible restoration, from the chaotic condition in which she then was, to something like her former condition of peace and prosperity.

War had so fully possessed the minds of the people, that they no longer thought of civil pursuits, and were fast drifting into utter demoralization and destruction. This fatal current must be arrested, and the energies of the people directed into another channel, or we would soon be beyond redemption.

As the civil law had become inoperative, and the rights of citizens were no longer protected by it, Gov. GAMBLE determined to organize, and put in the field, such a number of loyal soldiers as would maintain its supremacy and compel restless, lawless men to respect the rights of others.

For these purposes a call was made for a force of 42,000 men, to be used as State troops and stationed in such localities as were disaffected, and where the civil authority needed to be upheld by the aid of the military arm. But such was the condition of affairs, at this period, that only 6,000 men responded to the call.

This small number seems at first startling, but it must be remembered that the loyal men in the State had neither

arms nor organization; and hardly any protection could be given while the organization was being made. The enemy, bold and daring at that time, menaced every part of the State.

In vain did the Governor solicit citizens of influence and position, and known loyalty, to accept appointments in the military department; none sought them, and few could be induced to hold them. Offices, the pay of which was lucrative, and which were solicited by great numbers after the experiment of the Provisional Government had proved a success, at that time went begging.

Very many privately expressed their good will, and sincerely hoped that the Governor might be sustained; but they had not the temerity to become targets for secession bullets. This was the most critical period of Governor GAMBLE's administration.

In addition to these embarrassments, it was also found that the militia law of the State, made in time of peace, was fit only for peaceful times, and wholly inadequate to the existing emergency. Nor was it possible to maintain an army on account of the bankrupt condition of the State Treasury.

Thus situated, the Governor issued a call for the State Convention to assemble, that provision might be made to remedy, as far as possible, the evils and inconveniences under which the newly-inaugurated Government was laboring. In the meantime he proceeded to Washington City to lay the case before the head of the Nation, and get such relief as could be afforded by the President to aid the State in putting down the rebellion within her borders.

By repeated interviews with the President and others in authority, at the national Capital, he fully impressed all with his genuine loyalty and unselfish patriotism, and won the unbounded confidence and respect of the Chief Officers of the Nation. Such reliance did they place in him that everything which he requested was done; and large amounts of money were furnished to be expended as in his judgment seemed best for the interests of Missouri.

From this time, the affairs of the State began to assume a more healthy tone, and loyalty and returning prosperity steadily advanced.

Then there were but two classes, friends or enemies of the Government; and each man who raised his voice in support of the Union, and by every means in his power aided in preserving it, was by all declared to be loyal. Then there was no time to make nice distinctions, the question who should remain in the State being in the balance. Then the Government needed the services of all its friends, and politicians found no fault with any one who would prepare the field for their future advantage. Those dogmas of the present day, strange tests of loyalty, which have recently been scattered abroad through blind passion and prejudice, in the earlier days of our struggle were unknown.

The loyal men of the State being put in a condition of defence, the crisis soon passed away, and the attention of our citizens was directed to their usual pursuits; new relations and duties of life sprang up, and the Governor was called to consider more congenial subjects than carnage and bloodshed.

This time had been looked forward to with deep anxiety and longing; for in it was seen the beginning of the end. Peace once restored to Missouri, civil law supreme, men returned to their workshops, their offices, their counting-rooms, and their fields, Gov. GAMBLE's mission would be accomplished, and he could then lay aside the cares of office, leaving no duty unperformed.

During the trying scenes which marked the fearful outburst of the rebellion, men of all ranks and feelings sought the advice and counsel of Gov. GAMBLE. Firm of purpose, he bent his powerful energies to the work which he had assumed; ever hopeful, neither too much dejected by disaster nor elated by success, with calm self-reliance and determination, he carried out his plans, and the loyal men of the State looked to him for deliverance and for their future permanent safety.

And when the war-clouds began to roll away, and the sunshine of peace to shed again its blessed influence upon our State, no one hailed the auspicious sign with more fervent gratitude than the Governor. Worn by anxiety and toil, his health suffering from close application, his family and private affairs needing attention, he rejoiced at the prospect of being once more free to perform those duties of love pertaining to his noble character, as husband, father, friend. Public safety would soon warrant his retirement, and he looked forward with hope to the arrival of the day which should bring him the coveted happiness.

No sooner, however, had the people an opportunity to turn their eyes from the bloody scenes of strife on our battle-fields, than in the discussion of political affairs the most violent passions were aroused. The unhappy condi-

tion of war seemed to have pervaded all conditions of life, and the dignity of controversy was lost in passionate fierceness and malicious detraction. So violent was party rancor at one time, that it was feared, in striking down the cause of our strife, the shock might destroy our whole political fabric.

For years many persons had believed slavery to be a curse to Missouri; and as soon as popular attention was turned to the subject, advantage was taken of the occasion to influence the public mind, with the design of suddenly removing the system from the State.

The emancipation of the slaves was something Governor GAMBLE had long anticipated, and even desired; as a Missourian, he believed the resources of the State would be better developed, and its future greatness and prosperity made more certain by free labor. He cheerfully set about the accomplishment of his desire. Determined, however, that the interests of all concerned should be properly considered, and provided for; guided in all his actions by pure love of justice, he sought to effect the proposed important change in a legal and constitutional manner, and steadily opposed all revolutionary measures which looked neither to the rights of the master, nor to the interests of the slave. A grave responsibility rested upon him. His actions were marked by a dignified consistency; an elevated tone distinguished all his public utterances; and as we are waited along the current of time, his wisdom, prudence, and correctness of judgment, are manifested more and more.

It is not our purpose, nor is it essential, to enter into all the details of Gov. GAMBLE's administration. The records of his acts are in the archives of our State; and when the

passion, prejudice, and fanaticism, of this unfortunate struggle shall have passed away, a careful review of his life and conduct, during a greater change—in a military, political, and social point of view—than was ever known in any State in the same length of time, will leave a name to be honored for virtue and respected for wisdom.

His appointment as Provisional Governor was regarded by many as an experiment, and great apprehension was felt lest it should fail. For himself, he had no doubt of its success in so far as saving Missouri to the Union was concerned.

For two years and six months, he discharged the duties of his office. During that period the fearful story of rebellion was recorded. The thundering of the guns, hurling mutual death and destruction, might have been heard at Dug Spring, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Fredericktown, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, Lone Jack, Springfield, Hartsville, and many other less important but fiercely contested fields in every part of Missouri, where her gallant sons poured forth their generous blood without stint, to defend and confirm the righteous and noble cause to which they had devoted themselves. All honor to the brave who fell! Their memory will be sacred forever. Their children and their children's children shall remain and arise to bless them. And now, their Chief is gone—has passed away into "the valley of the shadow of death." Ripe with years and robed in honors, even while still on the path of duty, he has been summoned, by the God of his fathers, to the land of unchangeable peace. But, though Death's unsparing hand has snatched him away from us, his name shall be deathless.

From the day Gov. GAMBLE entered upon the discharge of his official duties until his eyelids closed in death, the entire powers of his body and mind were devoted to the welfare and interests of the State; and, when he died, the whole machinery of the civil government was in perfect order, the laws were administered by loyal men, and there was a loyal military force sufficient to execute them.

The death of Gov. GAMBLE took from Missouri her greatest jurist and statesman, as well as one of her earliest and most devoted friends. His name is associated with her in every relation, for he has occupied her highest seats of honor, and dignified them all.

He was a man noble and generous in all his impulses—firm as a rock in the discharge of duty—governed in all his actions strictly by principle, not policy—kind and courteous in his manners—pure in his thoughts, and affectionate in his disposition. Although seemingly stern, he was easily approached; he possessed a fine fund of mirth, and was inclined to take a hopeful view of everything.

Among the last things he said, just before his death, was that it had been his rule in office to do right himself, and keep others from doing wrong; and any one who met him, must have felt that his conduct would have to square with this rule or receive no countenance from him. A more conscientious man in the discharge of duty never lived, and he, in turn, demanded of his subordinates a careful attention to the interests confided to them.

Gov. GAMBLE's mind was of such an elevated character as forbade his ever stooping to petty intrigue himself, or tolerating it in others. In politics, as in everything else,

he at once took high grounds, and viewed every matter as to its good or evil bearing upon the country at large—not how it would be viewed by any particular set of men.

He was governed by no party ties or prejudices. In the great contest in Missouri, he recognized but two classes of men—one for, and the other against, the Government. In his appointments to office, it was never asked to what party the applicant belonged; but, was he a true friend to the Government, and fully fitted for the position?

Often, when spoken to on this subject, he would say: "I was not called to office by a party, nor will I engage in building up or tearing down a party." Partisanship he entirely ignored, regarding this struggle for national existence as of more importance than all else. Nothing grieved him more than to see professed friends of the Government so eager for place and power as to waste their energies in political strife, when the country needed their united services to accomplish one result.

Such was our lamented friend—in public life, the pure, unsullied patriot—in his profession, super-eminent, by common admission, among a Bar of competitors of no mean talents and acquirements—in social intercourse, the entertaining companion and kindest of friends—in the Church, the devoted and unassuming Christian—in the domestic circle, at his own fireside, the loving husband and best of fathers. His merits were such as need not the garnishing of rhetoric. His best and brightest eulogy is the memory of him inscribed on the hearts of all who knew him.

Legislative Proceedings.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
JEFFERSON CITY, February 1, 1864.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives :*

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the death of the Executive of this State. Governor GAMBLE departed this life yesterday, at fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock, at his residence in the city of St. Louis.

When called to the position he lately filled so honorably and well, he had arrived at an age when peace and quiet were necessary to his health and comfort, but unfortunately the condition of the State did not permit him to consult his taste or inclination. We were in the midst of a terrible revolution, and the Governor elect of Missouri had adhered to the rebellion. Under these circumstances, it became the duty of the late State Convention to remove him from office, and to place in his stead one who would faithfully perform all the duties devolving upon him by a state of civil war.

In looking around for the man best calculated for the position, all eyes turned to HAMILTON R. GAMBLE. His great purity of character, his talents, and his devotion to the whole country, pointed him out as peculiarly fitted for the crisis. With great reluctance, almost repugnance, he yielded to the demands of the Convention, and became

Governor of Missouri. Surrounded by difficulties, such as never before beset a Governor of this State, it is not strange that his administration of affairs should have failed to satisfy all. His official career is now a part of history, and it is confidently believed that, when the animosities of the present shall have yielded to a cooler judgment, all will admit that he discharged his difficult and arduous duties with an eye single to the best interests of the country.

I am aware of the embarrassments I must encounter in succeeding so good a man and officer, and I solicit your kind support whenever I shall deserve it. My chief and constant efforts shall be to co-operate with the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. In doing this, I shall not be solicitous to find fault with the President, with Congress, or with our Generals in the field. I shall rather defer my objections, to whatever I may consider blameworthy in the acts of either, to a more propitious period, and trust to a cordial support of the Government of the United States to contribute something to the restoration of peace. In this course I shall expect to receive the approbation of yourselves and the people of Missouri.

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. HARRISON moved the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the General Assembly will attend the funeral in a body, and adjourn to Thursday next.

Adopted.

Senate adjourned to 2 o'clock.

HOUSE.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolutions in relation to the death of Governor GAMBLE were reported from the Senate and taken up.

Mr. VALLÉ moved to amend by striking out Thursday, and inserting Friday as the day for re-assembling.

MESSRS. GARNER and ALLIN objected, on the ground that the Pacific Railroad Company would run a special train, so that the members could return Wednesday night, and resume business on Thursday.

Mr. VALLÉ then withdrew his motion.

Mr. CURRY renewed it.

MESSRS. CURRY and TUTTLE thought it would be impossible to return so as to resume business on Friday.

The vote was taken, and the motion to strike out Thursday and insert Friday was carried.

Mr. ROBINSON then offered an additional resolution for the appointment of a Committee on the part of the House, to make the appropriate arrangements necessary to enable members to attend the funeral in a body, and that all expenses incurred be paid out of the contingent fund of the General Assembly.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Dyer, Wingate, Robinson, Burris, and Howland, as the Committee on the part of the House.

Mr. BARR offered the following resolutions, which were adopted :

Resolved, That as a mark of the profound grief we feel at the loss the State has sustained in the death of her Governor, and the sincere respect we entertain for his memory as a statesman and a patriot, the national flag be suspended at half-mast over the dome of the Capitol during the remainder of the sitting of this General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Door-keeper be instructed to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

The House then adjourned till Friday.

SENATE.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Message from the House, announcing that the House had passed the concurrent resolutions of the Senate, with an amendment adjourning to Friday, and an additional resolution that the necessary expenses shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the General Assembly.

The amendments of the House were all agreed to, when the Senate adjourned.

The following are the resolutions adopted by both Houses :

WHEREAS, It has been communicated to the Senate, that his Excellency, the Governor of this State, departed this life, at his residence, in the city of St. Louis, on the 31st day of January, 1864 ; Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Missouri, the House of Representatives concurring therein :

1st. That the communication of the Acting Governor of this State, to the Senate, announcing the demise of his Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri, has occasioned the deepest sadness in this body ; that in this dispensation of the Divine Providence we feel that the people of the State have been deprived of a most able, efficient, and faithful Executive ; society, one of its brightest ornaments ; and the domestic circle, of a devoted husband, parent, and brother.

2d. That this General Assembly will testify its high respect for the virtues of the deceased, by attending his funeral at St. Louis, and that the State Officers of this State be requested to unite with the General Assembly in this testimonial ; and that when the General Assembly adjourns, it shall be until Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

3d. That the Chamber of the Senate and the Hall of Representatives be draped in mourning, and that the members of the General Assembly wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The following remarks were made in the Senate, by Hon. Jno. Doniphan, of Platte, upon the death of Governor GAMBLE :

“Mr. President and Senators: A dispatch has just been handed me, announcing the melancholy news of the decease of Governor GAMBLE, which has been so feelingly transmitted to this body in the communication of the Hon. Willard P. Hall. This sad event demands more than a passing notice. Death is at all times terrible, but, ah! how much more so, when he enters the highest portals of the land, and claims the Chief Executive of a great State, clothed with the revered purple, and delegated as the representative of her sovereignty.

“‘Death levels all things in his march,’ and kings are his toys, and the great of earth his sport; yet he of whom we speak shrank not from his embrace, but, panoplied in a Christian’s hope, sank sweetly to rest from life’s carking cares and the toils of State. Born soon after the great struggle for our national existence had terminated, he seemed to have imbibed the teachings of our patriot fathers, and to have been imbued with the stern honesty of the Revolutionary heroes; and in his life he was truly a bright exemplar of the teachings that he doubtless heard in boyhood, from the lips of those iron men who suffered with Washington at Brandywine, or charged with Morgan at the Cowpens.

“About his twentieth year he emigrated to Howard county, in this State, and commenced the practice of law. Missouri then was in her pupilage as a Territory, with but a small and sparsely settled population—subject to Indian alarms—and in which he discharged his duty as a citizen and a soldier for her protection. Soon after her admission as a State, he was appointed Circuit Attorney in the county of St. Louis, and spent some years upon the, then, frontier, in arduous professional duty, upon a Circuit extending from the Osage to the State line; and was present, and helped, as

an officer of the Court, to organize the Courts in Cole, Saline, Lafayette and Jackson, on the south side of the Missouri river, and Boone, Chariton, Ray and Clay, on the north side—thus early familiarizing himself with the prospective richness and extent of the State, upon whose theatre he continued so long to tread as a prominent actor. His removal to St. Louis connected him with the most weighty and lucrative practice of the State, and there, for many years, he stood in the forum, the peer of such men as Benton, the Bartons, Bates, Geyer, Campbell, and many others, who have been ornaments to the Bar of the city of St. Louis and the State. Called to the Supreme Bench of the State by a unanimity almost unknown with us here, he, for some years, by his strict attention to duty, industry, and clear elucidation of the complex cases adjudicated by that Court within the last ten years, added new and additional honor to the judicial ermine.

“From this position he was admonished to retire by failing health, and he again sought the quiet of a loved home, and the shadier walks of private life, with no seeming ambition but to act well his part in the lowlier sphere to which his sense of duty had assigned him. But when the war-cloud arose, and his country was imperilled by the mutterings of that storm that has since passed over her with such fell and angry power, he came forth to guide by his counsels, and direct by the matured wisdom of age, the fate of that State he loved so well. Nobly has he steered her amid the lashing waves of treason and treachery, until he has at last met the dread summons with the harness on. ‘Yielding, as the cedar to the axe’s edge,’ he supported, as long as the feeble body would, the great weight of State. His mind never failed to remember its wonted duties until the shadowy hand had conquered his body. We can truthfully say—Farewell! ‘good and faithful servant.’”

General Orders.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, February 2d, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3.

His Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, late Governor of Missouri, and Commander-in-Chief, having departed this life, the undersigned, in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the State, in such case made and provided, hereby assumes the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of this State.

WILLARD P. HALL,
Gov. of Missouri and Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 2d, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 20.

I. It becomes the melancholy duty of the Major-General commanding to announce officially to the command the decease of his Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, late Governor of the State of Missouri, and Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, who expired at his residence, in this city, at 12 o'clock M., on the 31st ultimo.

The eminent and patriotic services of the illustrious deceased, at the commencement of and during the rebellion, have placed his name high on the roll of honor.

His name will go down to posterity a bright sampler of the purest private and public virtues; as that of a statesman, a Christian gentleman, and, above all, a patriot whose motives will never be impugned.

To the family of the deceased, the Major-General commanding tenders his sincere sympathy in their great affliction.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, all officers of the Department Staff, and all officers of Missouri troops serving within the limits of this Department, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, Chief of Artillery of this Department, will cause a battery of artillery to be stationed at Lucas Square, to fire every ten minutes during the funeral services at the church, and minute guns while the procession is moving from the church to the grave.

III. Post commanders are hereby authorized to give leave of absence for two days to such of the officers and men of Missouri troops under their command as may desire to attend the funeral ceremonies, and can be spared from their duties for that period.

By command of Major-General ROSECRANZ.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ST. LOUIS, MO., February 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6.

His Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of the State of Missouri, died at his residence in the city of St. Louis, on Sunday, the 31st ultimo, at twelve o'clock M.

This day, sorrowing thousands of his fellow-citizens, amid funeral draperies, the tolling of bells, and the booming of cannon, have followed his remains to Bellefontaine.

The late lamented Commander-in-Chief of the Missouri State troops sleeps in a CHRISTIAN PATRIOT'S grave. A great man, ripe in years and in honors, has fallen.

I. The General commanding, in announcing this bereavement to the officers and men of this command, can express for them no better wish than that they each strive to emulate the virtues of the illustrious deceased; that they be as devoted and true to their God and their country as was he; thus securing to themselves in this life the respect and admiration of their countrymen, and a citizenship in that "better country, that is, an heavenly," when the struggle and strife of each are over.

II. On the day following the receipt of this order at the Posts of Pilot Knob, Cape Girardeau, and New Madrid, thirteen minute guns, commencing at noon, will be fired, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and the national flag will be displayed at *half staff*, from that hour until sunset.

By order of Brigadier-General CLINTON B. FISK.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, February 2, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of the Staff of his Excellency the late Governor H. R. GAMBLE, called and held this day, for the purpose of giving expression to the feelings occasioned by the decease of their Chief, which occurred upon the 31st ultimo, the following was adopted :

God, in his Providence, having removed from earthly labor our beloved Commander-in-Chief, Governor H. R. GAMBLE, we, as members of his Staff, feel constrained to utter the sentiments of deep devotion we bore him when living, the sorrow of our hearts at his death, and the lively remembrance we bear his virtues as a citizen and friend, and as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State of Missouri.

I. As members of his Staff, admitted to a greater or less extent to his confidence, and associated with him in the immediate discharge of his high trust as Commander-in-Chief, we ever found him kind and courteous, always animated by the loftiest patriotism. His whole official conduct was marked by that cool, calm courage which is only to be found in men perfectly upright in heart, and truly great in mind.

II. We loved him in every relation in which we knew him. His death has overwhelmed us with grief, and we mourn his loss as of a father and friend, a patriotic citizen, an enlightened statesman, and incorruptible Chief Executive officer.

III. We shall ever cherish his memory with the liveliest gratitude. Tendering to his bereaved family and friends our sincere condolence, we, as members of his military family, mingle our grief with theirs.

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant General.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ST. LOUIS, February 2, 1864.

All officers of Missouri troops who may be in this city on the 3d inst., either on detached service, or casually present,

are hereby invited to attend the funeral ceremonies of his Excellency the late Governor H. R. GAMBLE, which will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, to-morrow (Wednesday), the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Officers are requested to attend, if convenient, in uniform, and mounted.

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant General of Missouri.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 1, 1864.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment, Colonel Barstow presiding.

Colonel E. C. Catherwood announced to the Court the death of HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, late Provisional Governor of the State of Missouri, and moved that suitable resolutions be prepared for publication.

The Court thereupon took a recess for thirty minutes. Upon the coming in of the Court, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

The death of the Governor of the State of Missouri having been announced by a member of the Court; therefore,

Resolved, That this Court receive with deep regret the sad tidings of the death of his Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That during a career of peculiar hardship as the Governor of Missouri, amid the violent scenes of the last few years, we have ever recognized the spotless purity and integrity of his private and official character, his unflinching loyalty to the great cause of his country, and his success in bringing civil order out of that chaos into which traitors had precipitated the State of Missouri.

Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of the bereavement thus sustained by the family of the deceased, and tender to them our heartfelt condolence on this occasion.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished by the Judge Advocate to the family of the deceased, and to the daily papers of this city.

Resolved, That, in respect to the memory of the deceased, this Court now stand adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BARSTOW, *Col. 3d Wis. Cav.,*
President.

ALLEN BLACKER, *Maj. 1st Neb. Cav.,*
Judge Advocate.

Upon the opening of the General Court Martial and Military Commission, of which Lieutenant-Colonel John Y. Clopper, Merrill's Horse, is President, February 1, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from his sphere of usefulness, by the hand of death, Governor H. R. GAMBLE, Chief Executive of the State of Missouri; therefore,

Resolved, That by his death the State has lost an able, a wise, and conscientious officer; the country, a brave and uncompromising defender of the right; and the community, an honest and upright citizen.

Resolved, That in these troublous times of civil war, and in the midst of conflicting opinions and clashing views, he has so conducted himself and the affairs of State as to excite the admiration, merit and respect of all loyal men.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers of St. Louis, and that, in token of our respect for the memory of the deceased, this Court adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

ALBERT G. CLARKE, *Lieut. 2d Col. Cav.,*
Judge Advocate.

Meeting of the St. Louis Bar.

In response to the published call, a large number of the members of the St. Louis Bar met at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, in the Circuit Court room, to take action relative to the death of their fellow-member, his Excellency Governor GAMBLE.

Hon. John F. Darby was appointed Chairman, and Calvin F. Burnes, Esq., Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman announced to the meeting that they had met to pay the last tribute of respect to HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE, late Governor of the State, so long, prominently and proudly connected with the St. Louis Bar; for a great many years one of the most eminent and successful practitioners in the profession, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.

Mr. Darby said he had first become acquainted with the deceased in December, 1826; he had then just returned from Kentucky, whither he had gone to study law; and he came home to commence practice, and had to wait the meeting of the Supreme Court to obtain his license. At that time no one could obtain a license to practise in Missouri except from the Supreme Court in Term time, and the term did not commence until the month of May, 1827,—he (Mr. D.) therefore went into the office of Judge GAMBLE, to look over the statutes, and familiarize and make himself acquainted with the laws of the State, so as to prepare

himself more fully for practice when the Supreme Court should meet, and he would be able to get his license. He had spent several months in Mr. GAMBLE's office, and was enabled to speak of his goodness of heart and kind feelings from a friendly intercourse of more than thirty-seven years.

Mr. GAMBLE was no ordinary man, but the possessor of a fine and cultivated mind, and endowed with rare powers of intellect, as was fully evidenced by the great power and distinguished ability with which he had conducted causes in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving heavy amounts and large interests. In that arena he had to contend with legal ability, learning, and eloquence, of the highest order, from all parts of the United States.

Mr. Darby said, when he was admitted to the bar in May, 1827, there were but thirty-six members ahead of him on the roll of attorneys; amongst them were Henry Sheffey Geyer, Luke Edward Lawless, Thomas Hart Benton, David Barton, Edward Bates, HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE, George F. Strother, Isaac C. McGirk, Beverly Allen, Gustavus Adolphus Bird, and others. These, it was well known, were men of ability, of learning and distinction, many of them having filled positions of honor with marked ability, and exercised a controlling and powerful influence in the Government, amongst the men and times in which they lived. With such men as these Mr. GAMBLE had practised, and fought the battle of life in intellectual combats, in the highest courts of the State and nation. Of the Bar at that date he was now the only survivor present, the sole other one alive, since the death of Mr. GAMBLE, being the venerable Judge Bates, now absent at Washington, discharging the duties of Attorney-General of the United States.

HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE was born in Winchester, Virginia, as he had been informed, about the year 1798. He came to St. Louis about the year 1818 or 1819, and his brother, Archibald Gamble, being at that time Clerk of the St. Louis Circuit Court and *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, HAMILTON became a deputy clerk, and for a while wrote in

the clerk's office. Mr. GAMBLE afterwards removed to the town of Franklin, (now called Old Franklin,) Howard county, Missouri, where he successfully practised for several years. When Frederick Bates was elected Governor of the State of Missouri, in 1824, he appointed Mr. GAMBLE Secretary of State, the seat of government being then located at St. Charles, where Mr. GAMBLE took up his residence, and assumed the duties of his office. In the year following, 1825, after the death of Governor Bates, Mr. GAMBLE removed to St. Louis, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he pursued until he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

While practising law he acquired special distinction by his powerful and successful defence of Judge Carr, when the latter was impeached before the Legislature in the winter of 1832 and 1833. In this defence GAMBLE was associated with Geyer, and made an effort which attracted great attention and general admiration, winning the reputation which has followed him ever since.

Mr. GAMBLE never sought office. Once when he was absent from the State, he was elected a member of the State Legislature from St. Louis county, and served one session as a member of the House of Representatives.

For three or four years preceding the year 1861, he had resigned the office of Supreme Judge of the State, and had taken up a residence in Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he resided with his family till about the beginning of 1861, when he was elected a member of the Convention, and was subsequently appointed by that body Provisional Governor of the State. In all of these offices he was attentive and laborious.

In the year 1827 he made a visit to South Carolina, on which occasion I accompanied him as far as Kentucky, when he married Miss Coulter, of South Carolina, a sister of Mrs. Bates, and of General John D. Coulter of this city. Mrs. Gamble survives. He had made the acquaintance of Miss Coulter in this State, her father having been a resident

once of St. Charles county, Missouri. The Chairman closed by dwelling upon the fact that Governor GAMBLE possessed in a high degree the affection of his intimate friends, among whom he had spent his life.

Judge Breckinridge said, that the elevated character of the deceased, and the estimation in which he was held, led the members of the Bar to desire that the tribute of respect to be paid him by their action should be of the highest kind, and wanting in nothing that could contribute to its effect. Yet the fact of his death had scarcely become known till announced in the morning papers, and hence many members of the Bar, who would desire to be present, probably had not heard of it. Judge Breckinridge therefore moved that a Committee of seven members be appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions appropriately expressive of the sense of this meeting, and that when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to Wednesday, at nine o'clock, then to receive the Committee's report, and take such action as may be thought proper.

Judge Krum seconded the motion.

Mr. Whittelsey suggested that, as the funeral was fixed for ten o'clock Wednesday forenoon, the time proposed was not early enough.

Mr. Grover proposed three p. m. Tuesday, which was accepted; but Messrs. Shepley and Krum objected, saying the funeral would be deferred to eleven o'clock A. M. The time first named was adhered to.

The motion of Mr. Breckinridge was agreed to, and the Chairman appointed the following Committee on Resolutions: Judge Samuel M. Breckinridge, Samuel T. Glover, Judge Wilson Primm, Judge Alexander Hamilton, Judge John M. Krum, Thos. T. Gantt, and Alexander J. P. Garesché.

On motion of Judge Primm, the meeting then adjourned.

The ensuing meeting will thus be at nine o'clock A. M., Wednesday, in the Circuit Court room.

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1864.

At precisely half-past nine, the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, John F. Darby, Esq., who said :

" Gentlemen of the Bar : This is an adjourned meeting of the members of the St. Louis Bar, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions on the occasion of the death of his Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, late Governor of Missouri. I see the members of the Committee are present, and the meeting will now come to order."

Judge Breckinridge, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

"It hath pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to call from the earth HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Bar of the State of Missouri. An event involving a loss so great to the Bar, this community, and the State, demands of his professional brethren an expression, in some appropriate and enduring form, of their estimate of his character, and their deep sorrow at his death. The best years and the greatest labors of his life were devoted to the practice of law.

"As a jurist, he was profoundly learned. His fine intellect, characterized by strength, solidity, breadth, and clearness, rather than by those lighter qualities which attract more readily the public attention, secured for him the largest success, and the best rewards of the profession. He was patient in investigation, wise in counsel, of admirable sagacity in the actual conduct of causes, earnest in advocating interests committed to him, faithful to all trusts. His long and distinguished career as a lawyer placed him at the head of his profession, and was crowned by successful service in the highest judicial office in the State.

"The same high qualities which insured his success at the Bar, commanded for him as a Judge the respect and con-

fidence of the profession and the community, added to his just fame, and contributed largely to the legal learning of the country, especially in those departments peculiar to the jurisprudence of this State.

“In all the relations and duties of private life, he was exemplary, singularly free from reproach; reserved in his general intercourse, but strong in his affections, and faithful in his friendships; of unquestioned integrity; an earnest and consistent Christian.

“Called with rare unanimity, at a period of unexampled trial, to the highest councils of the State, his lofty character, commanding ability, and wide experience, gave him at once controlling influence; and when, with like unanimity, assigned to the Chief Magistracy of Missouri, under circumstances which required the most sagacious, prudent, and courageous statesmanship, his earnest patriotism, unselfish devotion, and faithful efforts, to discharge aright the arduous duties thus imposed on him were worthy of all praise, and are entitled to the more distinct and grateful recognition, since there can be no doubt that his death was caused by the hazards and labors of his office. The injury, from the effects of which he never recovered, was received in the course of a journey undertaken for the service of the State. From this injury he might have recovered if he had given to the care of his health the time and attention which were engrossed by the exigencies of that service. He saw the danger; but, placing the performance of duty above personal safety, he labored on until he died at his post as heroically as the soldier who falls beneath his shield in battle.

“He was indeed a wise, faithful, just, and good man; his memory is worthy of all honor, and his services to the Commonwealth and the country should be held in lasting remembrance.

“In view, therefore, of his virtues as a man, his pure and unstained life as a Christian citizen, his great distinction and eminent merit as a lawyer and a judge, his exalted

position, devoted patriotism, and distinguished services as a public servant :

“Be it resolved by the members of the Bar of St. Louis,

“That, in the death of HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, they, in common with this community and the people of the State, have sustained a great affliction.

“That, to preserve an enduring memorial of his character and services, and of their profound sorrow at his death, the Chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a suitable number of the members of the Bar, who shall present to the various National and State Courts, meeting in this city, the foregoing preamble and these resolutions, with the request that they may be spread upon their records.

“That the earnest sympathies of the Bar of St. Louis be tendered to the family of the deceased, in this, their irreparable loss, and that the Chairman be requested to transmit to them a copy of the proceedings of this meeting.

“That, in testimony of their respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the Bar of this city will wear crape upon the left arm for the space of thirty days.

“That this meeting will attend, in a body, the funeral of the deceased.”

SPEECH OF T. T. GANTT, ESQ.

The custom, in conformity with which we are assembled to-day, is of long standing, and has much that is good, together with something that is defective. It is proper that there should be a feeling of brotherhood and kindness among the members of such a profession as that of the law. The study of jurisprudence, the administration of the law, are ennobling, elevating pursuits; those who engage in them should be drawn together by ties closer than those of our common humanity; and the asso-

ciation of lawyers with one another ought to be marked by a peculiar courtesy and fraternal feeling. They should respect the dignity of their common profession so much as to feel a sympathy with any member of it. Whatever differences may exist in respect of age, learning, ability, and fortune, when, to any one of them, the inevitable event comes that must come to them all, the custom of meeting together to render the last tribute of respect and regard to their departed brother is eminently becoming. It often happens—it must happen in a majority of instances—that in such cases little of a distinctive character can be done. The life of the brother whose death is the occasion of the meeting, may have been too uneventful to endure much comment, or attract more than a passing regard. The expression of regret for his loss, and sympathy with his family, are often all that can be uttered with propriety. It results from this that these meetings are apt to degenerate into formalism, and that the customary procedure—what is appropriate enough on ordinary occasions—is felt to be entirely inadequate and unsuited to that in which we take part this day.

We do not meet in memory of a young and untried member of our professional family, but of its venerable head. By every title he challenges the homage of every understanding. By length of years spent in the practice of the law, by profound study, and thorough familiarity with the principles of the science of the law; by a success such as is not always reached, even by such abilities and learning as constituted his claim; by an irreproachable life, crowned by a death met in the service of the State at the period of her great trial; by all these considerations, the memory of the departed claims our attention now. It is fit that we should pause a moment to reflect upon the excellence of the person we have lost—and it will not be unbecoming for a lawyer to allude to some of the traits which contributed to raise HAMILTON R. GAMBLE to the head of his arduous profession.

He was a man of extraordinary endowments. For nearly forty-five years he was a conspicuous citizen of the State. During almost the whole of that time he was chiefly known by his professional labors. As a lawyer, he was well and deeply read. The clear, logical mind, which nature gave him, had been enriched and disciplined by close and various study. A singularly retentive memory enabled him to apply, with scarcely an effort, the stores of his vast learning. He had the faculty of discerning almost at a glance, the strength and the weakness of every case which was laid before him. He never manifested any affection for the weak points of his own case; but he seldom failed to try every rivet and joint of the armor of his enemy in those parts where his admirable sagacity led him to suspect that it was vulnerable. It was not often that his attacks were directed against a point where the armor was of proof; and if the part assailed were indeed penetrable, it was well nigh impossible to baffle the skill and force of his assault. His presentment of the strength of his own cause was, in all respects, excellent. He did not fatigue the court or jury by trivial points, or a rambling discourse which left his hearers doubtful what his own notions of the merits of his case really were. He boldly and plainly staked his success on the strong points of his cause. He *forced* those whom he addressed to understand his views. Of course, it was not possible in every instance to convince either court or jury that his case was meritorious; but even when he was the advocate of the losing side, he always left upon both the impression that everything had been said and done in its favor which law and the rules of procedure permitted.

In cases of grave complication and difficulty, Mr. GAMBLE invariably rose with the occasion, and displayed strength and resources, the existence of which no one merely acquainted with his ordinary style of conducting business would have suspected. It may be truly said that he disliked and avoided display of all kinds. The motto of

Somers—*Prodesse quam conspici*—seemed to be his rule of action. This peculiarity led many to impute indolence to him. But this charge was entirely undeserved. For many pursuits he had no taste. He cared little for light literature, for poetry, and rhetoric. Perhaps he undervalued these. For the sciences, both physical and mental, his inclination was marked, and his proficiency unusual. It was characteristic also. It was not in his character to be a smatterer in anything. His acquaintance with the sciences was accordingly rather accurate, as far as it went, than extensive. Perhaps he knew nothing of the Calculus; but few carried into active life, in larger measure, the fruits of the study of Geometry. He proportioned his effort to the greatness of the work to be done. Persons imperfectly acquainted with him, who had only seen him engaged in routine business, were apt to look for some degree of unpreparedness, perhaps some unfamiliarity with the matter in hand, when the case involved legal principles of rare emergency. None who ever met him in serious forensic contests was likely to retain this erroneous estimate of his mental character and equipment. It was almost proverbial that he was never driven to the necessity of asking for the remission of a judgment by default. He was seldom in a hurry, but he was always in time. He took no pleasure, apparently, in being more than equal to the occasion; but it was his pride never to be below it, and the stimulus of difficulty never failed to rouse him to an effort worthy of his powerful abilities, his well-digested reading, and accurate knowledge of the principles of law. Among his surviving brethren, who may be supposed to be next to him in professional rank, there is not one who will deny to the departed the very highest place at the bar of Missouri. It would be perhaps unbecoming for us to speak of the profession in other States, but those whose position has enabled them to make the comparison, have for a long time assigned to him a leading place among the juriconsults of the nation.

In the conduct of causes at *nisi prius*, Mr. GAMBLE's ability was very marked. He made it his business to be as well acquainted with the facts of his own case and that of his adversary, as it was possible to become by the use of diligence; but the utmost exercise of this quality oftentimes leaves much to be learned during the actual contest. The quickness with which he mastered the details of evidence and reduced them to order, the prompt sagacity with which he seized on any position of attack or defence, and the readiness with which his alert memory and practised skill turned to account all the resources of his learning and experience, were the admiration of all who had enough tincture of these qualities to be able to appreciate their combination in this accomplished barrister. He never forced unnecessary burdens upon a cause; he did not overload it with evidence, or encumber it with needless legal propositions; and it was seldom that a case conducted by him at *nisi prius* was lost in the appellate Court in consequence of its advocate not having known when his work was done in the Court below. But, in the appellate Court, all the memory of the nice management and pure tact of the practitioner was lost in the contemplation of the profound knowledge and clear logic of the jurist. Here his eminent ability had its most appropriate field for exercise.

Few of the important questions respecting land titles in Missouri, the determination of which has given repose to property, can be thought of by lawyers without an acknowledgment of the services of the deceased in their elucidation.

In his earlier professional career, he was for a long time the prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit which included St. Louis and the adjoining counties. I have heard from the best authority, (not from himself, however,) that in his whole experience he never failed of a conviction, when, at the close of the evidence, he continued to press for it. Often, when the evidence closed, he would say to the jury that he would not enter a *nolle prosequi*,

because he considered the defendant entitled to a verdict of not guilty, upon the evidence. And, by thus cheerfully yielding to the testimony its full weight, he acquired a character for the conscientious discharge of duty, which made his appeals to the triers of facts carry with them the force of a charge from the bench. It was perceived, that, when a prosecution was unsustained by testimony, he abandoned it; that, when innocence was made manifest, he acknowledged and rejoiced at it; and that to guilt alone, legally established, he was stern and unrelenting. With this explanation of his uniform success, it ceases to be a matter of wonder; but our respect for the upright sense of official duty, mingles with our admiration of the clear judgment of the advocate.

I have spoken of traits in the character and incidents in the career of the deceased, some of which are known to me only by tradition, though I have been for nearly twenty-five years a member of the Bar of St. Louis. His services on the Bench of the Supreme Court of this State, of which he was Chief Justice from 1851 to 1855, are familiar to my younger brethren, and, besides, they are recorded in the reports of its decisions; and of these, therefore, I will only say that they were conspicuous—that they settled many doubtful questions, and disentangled some of the most intricate questions which are peculiar to our political and social system.

“The touching circumstances of the last scene of his labors and usefulness, I do not propose to enter upon with any detail. The time has not yet come to speak of them fully, for as yet the debt which the State owes him is imperfectly understood. Time, which is so fatal to the pretensions of the charlatan, may be calmly trusted to set the seal of approval on the merits of HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE. When the mists of prejudice and passion—‘the ignorant fumes that mantle our clearer reason’—shall have been chased away, it will be seen what difficulties he surmounted—what patient courage and calm fortitude he

exerted in his great office—how much good he did, and how much evil he prevented. To say that he made some mistakes is merely to say that he was mortal. He was in the condition of a mariner navigating an unknown and stormy sea, of whose rocks and sands scarcely anything but actual contact gave warning. Vigilance to discern the first approach of danger from these causes—skill, energy, and patience, in the effort to render the mischief the least possible—these were the only qualities which, under such conditions, are of any practical value. Often, to a person so circumstanced, the only course is a choice of evils. The struggle is one of embarrassment and difficulty to test the courage of the bravest. Let it be gratefully remembered, that under such discouragements and trials Governor GAMBLE did not falter. He had passed the age usually allotted to active exertion, and if he could have consulted selfishness alone, he would gladly have laid down a burden which nothing but an imperious sense of duty caused him to take up at the call of the State. He could not have been blind to what others so plainly saw—the danger to his health and life which a continuance of his labors involved. But he seemed to adopt the sentiment of the Roman patriot—*necesse est ut eam non ut vivam*—and persevered, amidst obstructions of whatever kind, in the discharge of his duties until he was struck down by death. It was his fortune—it was, perhaps, inevitable under such circumstances—that he should be assailed with much sharp and some unfriendly criticism. For this he cared little while alive; he is beyond and above all such things now.

“ Fear no more the heat of the sun,
Nor the furious winter rages ;
Thou thine earthly task hast done,
Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages.

“ Fear no more the lightning's flash,
Nor the all-dreaded thunderstone ;
Fear not slander's censure rash—
Thou hast finished joy and moan !”

REMARKS OF HON. JOHN M. KRUM.

The trials and vicissitudes of life are always full of instruction, and when a fellow-being, like our deceased friend, —whose life has been so exemplary, practical, and full of usefulness—passes away, it is fit for those who survive him, and who have pursued the same profession, and it is especially fit that the younger members of the Bar, should take a retrospect of the course and life of one who has been so long and so pre-eminently esteemed in all his public and private relations of life.

HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, whose loss we all deplore, who fulfilled so honorably his duties as a lawyer, and “who has done the State some service,” was a man of mark, and of fully developed character. It was my good fortune to know him as early as the winter of 1834, having then just come to the Western Country—as this region was then called. St. Louis, at that time, was a small town, and its population probably did not exceed 7,000. The members of the Bar, in practice, did not at that time number its hundreds, but, when all told, probably did not exceed twenty.

Having been myself but recently admitted to the Bar, and being desirous of becoming acquainted with the laws and practice of Missouri, Mr. GAMBLE generously tendered to me the facilities and advantages of his own office, where I passed much of the time during the winter of that year. Standing thus in such close proximity to him, our relations became most friendly, and in some measure confidential. He was then in the very front rank, if not at the head, of the St. Louis Bar.

From his own lips I learned many of the incidents, trials, and events, of his early life—of his training and studies. From all that I gathered from our repeated conversations, I inferred that in early life his means and opportunities for acquiring a classical education were limited, and that he encountered many difficulties and embar-

rassments while pursuing the study of his profession. It was solely achieved by close application and by unwearyed perseverance. When Mr. GAMBLE commenced the practice of the law in Missouri, it was in a primitive condition. Courts that he attended were often fifty, sixty, and seventy miles distant from each other. In that early day a well-arranged library in a lawyer's office was scarcely known—a few elementary books, not exceeding half a dozen in number, and those carried in saddle-bags from Court to Court, constituted, as a general rule, the average of lawyers' libraries.

It was under such circumstances that Mr. GAMBLE started in his professional career. Thrown, as it were, in a great measure, upon his own resources, he early acquired the habit of severe mental discipline in the preparation of his cases for trial or argument. In this way his judgment became matured far in advance of many of his fellow-members of the Bar, who enjoyed greater opportunities to read and consult books. It has often been observed, and has been remarked here to-day, that the leading characteristics of Mr. GAMBLE as a lawyer, were, a readiness to comprehend the turning point in a case, and a sound, discriminating judgment in presenting the point to the mind and judgment of others.

The matter of entering upon the practice of law, and practical life in the profession, was frequently the subject of conversation between us; and I shall never forget the great good sense that our deceased friend always exhibited in expressing his views. Indeed, and it is not out of place for me to say here to-day, that I feel myself greatly indebted, for the little success I have attained in the profession, to his wise counsels at that period of my life: I only regret that I did not follow his suggestions more closely. The views he expressed, in the course of our friendly interchanges of thought, influenced me in a great measure to seek my new home and destiny in our sister State of Illinois. He advised me to enter what was then familiarly

called the *Circuit practice*—in travelling from county to county. He thought that a young lawyer starting out in his professional career in this way, would more surely develope his powers, and acquire habits of accuracy in thought and expression for he is subjected to constant discipline and daily tests before the Courts. In the views he thus expressed to me, I believe he was correct; at least, my own observation has confirmed me in this belief.

One trait of character stood out in bold relief throughout the whole course of Governor GAMBLE's varied life. He was a man of convictions. Every subject that engaged his attention, received that clear and practical investigation so peculiar to himself, and he always reached a conclusion: he did not suffer himself to remain in a state of hesitancy or doubt; his mind grasped the subject—he reached the point, and his opinion was formed. Hence, I say, he was a man of convictions. But, what is more, and of far greater moment, the convictions of Mr. GAMBLE were not of a temporary or visionary character; his convictions were not only of the heart, but of the judgment, and he had the independence and firmness to follow them in the practical affairs of life. That he was eminently just in his sentiments and convictions, as they related to his associates, and all with whom he came in contact, is sufficiently proved by the high esteem in which he has always been held where he has been best and most familiarly known.

Governor GAMBLE was a man of no ostentation; simple in his habits of life, he never burthened himself with external forms, or useless trappings of fashion or etiquette. I am aware that an impression rests on the minds of some that Mr. GAMBLE was a cold man, and that he had but little sympathy with those around him. This certainly is a wrong impression—I think I did not mistake the character of the man. He was truly a most generous man; and I have seen him under circumstances that gave me

most convincing proofs that he was a man of warm, active sympathies. This, I think, he exhibited in all of his relations in domestic and private life. It is true, he was at times somewhat reticent—retired, and apparently withdrew himself from the active movements of society. But this is not strange; who, that has had experience, does not know how absorbing are the duties and cares of an extensive and varied practice! how much anxiety these duties and cares entail, and how much they withdraw one's thoughts from things of less grave importance! The thoughts and anxieties necessarily bestowed on the cases entrusted to counsel, and the labor of their investigation and preparation, withdraw the faithful lawyer, in a great measure, from active participation in the scenes of social life. This all of us learn with increasing business and increasing years.

Though I do not claim to have been more particularly intimate than others with Governor GAMBLE, I was sufficiently so to have gained an insight of his true character. I always found him cheerful, generous, frank, and abounding in good feeling. No one approached him in the proper spirit for assistance or advice who did not obtain it.

Thus, my friends, in this brief and hasty review of the character of our deceased friend, we find that his course of life has been marked by its elevated tone, true dignity, and eminent usefulness. And though he is lost to us for the present, we may emulate his christian and professional character, and remember his virtues and goodness with the greatest satisfaction through all future time.

SPEECH OF SAMUEL T. GLOVER.

Mr. Chairman: I knew HAMILTON R. GAMBLE for many years, but I can scarcely say I knew him intimately or

sociably. It was as early as 1838 that our acquaintance began. I remember that in that year he came to Palmyra, Mo., where I was then residing, to attend the Supreme Court. And I remember with what interest I, a beginner in the profession, listened to the arguments of a man who was generally, if not universally, acknowledged the ablest lawyer in Missouri. In 1839, the distinguished jurist made another visit to our little town. The Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely had sued Marion College for a large amount of money, exceeding, I think, one hundred thousand dollars. If the suit succeeded, it would close the doors of that young, and then hopeful, institution. Mr. GAMBLE was sent for to represent the college, and *to assist the resident counsel*, as we were told, in the management of the case. From the moment, however, that he had taken his seat at the counsel table, he was, not by any assumption of his own, but by respectful deference on the part of his colleagues to his unquestioned superiority, the absolute manager of the case. Among those colleagues were John I. Campbell, Thomas L. Anderson, and John Dryden—the latter at the present time a Judge of your Supreme Court. On the other side, as the counsel of Dr. Ely, appeared Uriel Wright, Edwin G. Pratt, Stephen W. Carneggy, and, if I am not mistaken, the late Judge Carty Wells, of Troy. A great mass of testimony was produced, and the trial was protracted through many days.

Uriel Wright, then eminent in all that section of the State as an orator, was prepared for one of his passionate and eloquent appeals in behalf of his client, and other counsel for the plaintiff were ready to support him; but, on the closing of the testimony, Mr. GAMBLE produced an instruction, not exceeding five lines in length, to which the Court promptly assented, and the plaintiff's cause was at an end. I early discovered in the intellectual character of the deceased a feature which I have seen in other minds, but in none other did I ever behold it so marked and prom-

inent. It was this: that he always selected one or two points in a cause which he deemed unanswerable, or as nearly so as possible, and on them alone he staked everything. He never attempted the least display at the hazard of diverting attention from the impregnable positions he assumed. He indulged in no repetition beyond what was necessary to make himself clearly understood, and never spoke at great length, never wearied his audience, the jury, or the Court. No one would call Mr. GAMBLE an orator, and yet it is known to all who came in collision with him at the bar, that he was a most formidable and successful jury advocate. He once said to me that the able men of the bar might be divided into two classes: one, that aimed at gaining the cause and making a display at the same time, which might add to their professional reputation; another, that concentrated all their energies to gain the cause, suppressing every other motive. "And now," said Mr. GAMBLE, "there is Bates, and Benton, and Geyer, who belong to the first class. They struggle for victory, but they struggle also for renown; and they love to hear it said, not simply that the case was won, but that the counsel made a splendid effort and won the case. But," he continued, "Mr. Spalding and myself belong to the latter class. We never go out of the way to gather flowers; and it may be, after all, we lose as few of our cases as those who pursue a different course."

Mr. Chairman, I did not rise to speak of the talents of the deceased—all concede his matchless powers—nor yet to commend his virtues. It needs not here, among his professional brethren who knew him so well, that I should remind any of the pure and stainless record of his private life. All this has been done by gentlemen much better than I could hope to do it. It has been my thought to portray, if I could, the single trait of mind which I have mentioned, and I have referred to its effect upon his forensic efforts.

If it lost him frequently the applause of the giddy multitude, it brought in return no inconsiderable advantages. It endued his professional character with modesty and dignity, and an uncommon moral power. But it was not on his professional life alone that its influence was seen. Mr. GAMBLE was a person who relied as much upon himself, and as little upon others, as any one I have ever known. His actions seemed to spring almost wholly from his own thoughts.

The whole history of his life, both public and private, would seem to prove that he was remarkably insensible to the censures of the world, where, in his own mind, he had reasoned out that this or that was right; he never cared what people thought of it. If they did not approve of it now, he confidently believed they would in course of time. That he loved his country, and strove with earnest and honest zeal to promote her best interests, no one will deny who observed his ceaseless toils in her behalf. Why, sir, the sun was hardly more faithful in his accustomed rounds. Morning, noon, and night, found him at his post; and, I may add, sir, that death found him there, too, harness on. Mr. Chairman, I have spoken of his indifference to censure. I happen to know, sir, that in regard to several of the official acts which had been misrepresented, and, perhaps, misunderstood, he was asked to furnish explanations to the public press. But he was unwilling, and, so far as my knowledge extends, he never made the slightest effort to vindicate the motives of his public life. In all that he did, he seemed to act from the highest sense of moral duty; and the approving voice of his own conscience cheered his pathway. If he despised the censures of mankind, he was probably as little moved by praises which did not accord with his own appreciation of his acts.

I have read somewhere of an ancient Greek philosopher and sage, who, doubtless, loved his country and did his duty well, but preferred to leave the world his deeds unheralded, his virtues unproclaimed, his name unknown.

Like Governor GAMBLE, he looked to God, and not to man, for his reward, and caused to be inscribed upon his tomb the following epitaph:

"My name, my country, what are they to thee ?
 What, whether proud or low, my pedigree ?
 Perhaps I far surpassed all other men—
 Perhaps I fell below them all, what then ?
 Suffice it, stranger, that thou see'st a tomb;
 Thou knowest its use. It hides—no matter whom!"

SPEECH OF MR. TODD.

Although late, I will occupy only five minutes by the clock. For twenty-four years I have been acquainted with the deceased. It began professionally, and continued professionally. I have tried cases with him, and have tried cases against him, and can testify that that which has been said in regard to his peculiar traits of character is eminently true. I will simply say these few words in summing up my thoughts. He has lived in this community, a citizen, a lawyer, and a statesman; and whoever has seen him in these three positions, must have looked upon him as one of those pillars of the city and State upon whose strength we have all depended. His strength was of the Doric order, and granite in its material. He was also one of those men who, if from furious errors, or the ambition of rulers, society has been disorganized, if ever again restored and established, such men as he, and he alone, were able to do it.

SPEECH OF MR. VAN WAGONER.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without saying something in behalf of those who knew Governor GAMBLE by reputation only. We had not the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with him; we have not been here a sufficient

length of time. But, sir, we felt, and those of my class felt, that we had lost a friend—a friend who has left us a legacy, which is stored in yonder library, to which we have had, and I trust we shall have, frequent access. He has left us a richer legacy in the noble example of his spotless and fearless life. Much has been said of his talents; but he had a foundation which it will be well for us to contemplate. Talents amount to but little if they are not directed in the right and proper channel. I have learned, within the last few months, that Governor GAMBLE had a trait which it would be well for his equals, his peers—certainly well for us, his juniors—to imitate; that, for many years past, even while an advocate at the Bar, before he took the judicial ermine, whenever he had a troublesome case, whenever there was embodied in the case principles that he imperfectly understood, it was his invariable custom, in his own private closet, to kneel before the throne of ALMIGHTY God, and there ask Him for grace and wisdom to decide the case in which he was engaged. This practice, I understand, he carried with him on to the bench of the Supreme Court, and latterly into the Gubernatorial office. Can it be wondered at that such a man should obtain and maintain the respect of his brethren until the latest years of his life? He received his five talents; the Master has come, and well do I believe he can account for his five talents. Well do I believe he is receiving his reward, which says, “Thou hast done well over few things, I will make thee master over many.” Governor GAMBLE possibly did err; but for us to expect anything else, would be to expect more than is human: but I am constrained to think they were mere errors of the brain, and not of the heart. Why should he not have enemies? The career of our Divine Saviour on the earth, shows that enmity beset Him at every step.

I am glad that I am permitted to mingle here in the expression of respect and regret. I endorse, with all sincerity, these resolutions.

SPEECH OF ALEX. MARTIN.

I concur with my brother, Mr. Van Wagoner, that the occasion should not be allowed to pass without an expression of regret from the junior members of the Bar. I would not be understood, however, as assuming to represent that body. I rise to speak merely because I am part of it, and as such desire to see all due honor given to the illustrious dead.

Of the early career of the deceased, I am almost wholly uninformed, except in so far as it constitutes a part of our general history, or is interwoven with the laws which it has been my duty to study. It has been only within the last few years that I have enjoyed the honor and pleasure of his acquaintance. In that acquaintance, I need not say to those who have enjoyed his friendship for a lifetime, I have found everything to praise and admire—nothing, absolutely nothing, to censure and condemn.

It is, perhaps, more appropriate on this occasion, and in this assembly, that I should speak of Governor GAMBLE as a jurist whose eminence has long been acknowledged in our State.

It may be that I am partial to our profession, but I cannot help thinking that in the decisions he rendered while Judge of our Supreme Court, he erected the most enduring monument to his name. His mind was eminently judicial in its structure. He was endowed with all the great attributes of the jurist. He was just and impartial. His examination of a subject was profound and thorough; his reasoning severely logical. His powers of analysis, when applied to any subject, were truly astonishing. His decisions are terse, yet comprehensive. They are the emanations of a self-reliant mind. While they recognize and acknowledge the learning of others, they owe but little to it. They came forth from the light that was within the man. In this, as in many other respects, they resemble the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall. The mind of

Governor GAMBLE was massive and Websterian in its cast. I have heard him in several arguments before the Supreme Court. There seemed to be no struggle or effort in anything he said or did. There was a majestic repose about him, which is said to be the most distinguishing characteristic of a transcendent intellect.

Of the political career of Governor GAMBLE, I do not propose to speak. I do not think the time has yet come for final judgment upon it. It is seen as yet through the mists of prejudice and passion.

I will say this, however. When the troubles first rose in this State—when they hung like a cloud in the sky, the eyes of the people were instinctively turned towards him for counsel and deliverance. When he was made Provisional Governor of the State, there was not another man within our borders who commanded, in an equal degree, the confidence and respect of all factions in the State. In my humble opinion, that confidence and respect have never been forfeited or betrayed. I believe his memory will be cherished through all coming time as one of the greatest and best of men.

I think I am justified in using here the words of an English bard, written by him on occasion of the death of one who had on many fields of battle maintained the supremacy of the British Empire, and whose wisdom had guided her counsels in peace :

“O, good gray head, which all men knew;
O, voice, from which their omens all men drew;
O, iron nerve, to true occasion true.
O, fallen at length, that tower of strength,
Which stood four square to all the winds that blew.
Such was he whom we deplore.
The long self-sacrifice of life is o’er.”

The Chairman then appointed as Committee to present these proceedings to the different Courts, the following gentlemen :

To the Supreme Court—Mr. Todd.

To the Circuit Court—Mr. Shepley.

To the Land Court—Mr. Broadhead.

To the Common Pleas Court—Mr. Irwin Z. Smith.

To the U. S. Circuit Court—Mr. Grover.

To the U. S. District Court—Mr. Rankin.

To the Criminal Court—Mr. Vonllaire.

To the Law Commissioner's Court—Mr. Lucien Eaton.

Mr. Hitchcock moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city papers; which was carried unanimously.

Mr. McPherson then said: "I would like to bear my testimony to what has been said of the virtues and goodness of the deceased, and could speak with interest of my own acquaintance with him; but the hour approaches when we should assemble at the church, and I therefore move we adjourn and repair to the church in a body—the Chairman first, the Committee next, and members of the Bar two and two."

Which motion was unanimously carried.

BAR MEETING.

In pursuance of the notice published in the morning newspapers, a meeting of the members of the St. Louis Bar was held in the Circuit Court room on the 1st day of February, 1864, to take appropriate action concerning the death of his Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, late Provisional Governor of Missouri.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Alexander Hamilton, on whose motion Hon. John F. Darby was chosen Chairman; and Calvin F. Burne, Esq., was, on motion of Judge John M. Krum, chosen Secretary.

On assuming the chair, Hon. John F. Darby addressed the meeting, giving a brief history of the early life and character of the illustrious deceased.

On motion of Judge S. M. Breckinridge, it was ordered that a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to propose appropriate resolutions expressive of the virtues and character of the honored dead, and to report the same to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the same place on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.; thereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose said Committee :

Hon. S. M. Breckinridge, Judge Alexander Hamilton, Judge John M. Krum, Judge Wilson Primm, Samuel T. Glover, Esq., Thomas T. Gantt, Esq., and Alexander J. P. Garesché, Esq.

On motion of Judge Primm, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, 3d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, and the report of the Committee was submitted, as follows :

[The report will be found in another place.]

On motion, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The meeting was then addressed in impressive and appropriate terms by Thomas T. Gantt, Esq., Hon. John M. Krum, Samuel T. Glover, Esq., Albert Todd, Esq., G. S. Van Wagoner, Esq., and Alexander Martin, Esq.

On motion of Henry Hitchcock, Esq., it was ordered that a copy of these resolutions and proceedings of the meeting be published in the newspapers of this city.

In accordance with the resolutions reported by the Committee, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to present the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting to the various Courts of this city, to-wit :

Supreme Court—Albert Todd, Esq.

Circuit Court—John R. Shepley, Esq.

Land Court—James O. Broadhead, Esq.

Court of Common Pleas—Irwin Z. Smith, Esq.

U. S. Circuit Court—Wm. N. Grover, Esq.

U. S. District Court—John H. Rankin, Esq.

Criminal Court—Seymour Voullaire, Esq.

Law Commissioner's Court—Lucien Eaton, Esq.

On motion of Wm. M. McPherson, Esq., it was ordered that this meeting now adjourn to the First Presbyterian Church, to attend the funeral.

The members of the Bar proceeding in a body, led by the President, then attended the funeral services.

C. F. BURNES,

Secretary.

IN THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY COURT,

The following resolutions were passed :

WHEREAS, The Almighty Dispenser of human events has, in His inscrutable Providence, removed from us, by death, his Excellency HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE, Governor of this State; now, as a mark of respect to the memory of one, who not only has filled the highest office of the State, but who has left behind the record of an honorable and well-spent life; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Governor GAMBLE the State has sustained a great loss, and a place is left vacant in the State and community that no ordinary man can fill; that we are seldom called upon to mourn the loss of so great, so good, and so irreproachable a man—pure and affectionate in private life, honest and faithful in public.

Resolved, That this Court, in view of the afflicting dispensation which the death of Governor GAMBLE imposes upon the whole community, we deem it not inappropriate that a public expression of our sympathy for his bereaved family, and sorrow for the great loss to our particular community, and the State at large, should be made by us in our official capacity; and that the same be entered upon the records of this Court.

As a testimony of our respect, it is ordered that this Court now adjourn to Thursday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Resolutions of various Bodies.

MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., February 1, 1864.

A meeting of members was held this day, at the call of the President of the Exchange, to take some action to show respect to the memory of the late Governor GAMBLE.

Col. C. L. Tucker offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, The members of the Exchange have learned, with deep regret, that the Hon. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, late Provisional Governor of the State of Missouri, died at his residence in this city, yesterday, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.; and whereas we, the representatives of the commercial interests of the city, deem it proper that some mark of respect should be shown by us to the memory of one holding so high a position in the State ; therefore,

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of the Hon. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, late Governor of Missouri, the Exchange Rooms shall be closed on Wednesday next.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine members be appointed by the President, to make such arrangements as they may deem best in reference to attending the funeral of the deceased.

The President appointed Messrs. C. L. Tucker, Barton Able, A. W. Fagin, Adolphus Meier, Samuel Plant, H. A. Homeyer, N. Stevens, Edgar Ames, and Wm. D'Oench, on a Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet at the office of the Secretary at ten o'clock A. M., Tuesday, the 2d inst.

J. H. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were reported by a Committee at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, and unanimously adopted :

1st. That in the death of HAMILTON R. GAMBLE the State has lost an honest and faithful officer, and the community in which he lived one of its most prominent and useful citizens ; a man, in all the relations of life, of whom the country at large may well be proud.

2d. That the members of this Exchange will meet at the Exchange Room, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, and proceed thence in a body to the church to attend the funeral services, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

3d. That the President be instructed to have the south end of the hall draped with mourning for thirty days.

4th. That the heartfelt sympathies of the members of this Exchange are respectfully tendered to the bereaved family, and the President is instructed to convey to them a copy of these resolutions.

CHARLES L. TUCKER,
Chairman of Committee.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR GAMBLE.

At a special meeting of the Captains of the Marine and Charitable Association, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, the Governor of this Commonwealth; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That we recognize the hand of God, in doing His pleasure among the children of men, in summoning the good and great, as well as the most lowly; but that it is with unfeigned sorrow we now mourn the death of so faithful a public servant as was our late Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, 2d, That during nearly half a century, Governor GAMBLE, as a citizen, a lawyer, a judge, and a devoted Christian, has conferred honor upon each position, and it is in no formal spirit we express admiration of his life and character. Moreover, as the Governor of our State, he is entitled to the honored meed, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Resolved, 3d, That we send to the bereaved family our condolence and sympathy. The loss of a useful, active life is great, but to the mourning family it is unspeakable.

Resolved, 4th, That the vessels now in port display their flags at half-mast; and that, as far as practicable, we will attend the funeral at 10 o'clock A. M., this day.

N. RANNEY,
President pro tem.

Attest: J. F. DOUGLAS,
Secretary pro tem.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT TO THE LATE GOVERNOR GAMBLE.

At a meeting of the Western Sanitary Commission, held February 2d, 1864, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in token of respect for the late Governor of Missouri, the Honorable HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, and of their high appreciation of his efficient services, of his blameless personal character, and of his uniform attention

to the claims of the sick and wounded in the Department of the Missouri, the members of the Western Sanitary Commission will attend his funeral to-morrow, in a body, at the Second Presbyterian Church.

BOARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OFFICE BOARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
TUESDAY EVENING, February 2, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board this evening, held pursuant to a call of the President, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We are convened upon an extraordinary occasion, and feel deeply affected by the irreparable loss we have suffered in the death of his Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of the State of Missouri. He has been so long a citizen of this city, and so identified with our interests, that his excellent character is well known, and our expressions of regard and veneration toward him are but those, not only of the city, but of the whole State of Missouri. Much has been already expressed by many meetings of the various associations of our fellow-citizens in relation to the character and death of Governor GAMBLE, which we heartily endorse; but the event which has called us together, and which we so much deplore, and appears to us as a public calamity, we feel well assured is to him but the opening of the gateway of unending felicity. He has long and truly lived a christian life, worthy of our individual example. As such, he had the confidence of all our people, of whatever sect or denomination. Amid the turbulence of our calamitous civil war, he has been constantly faithful to the great trust reposed in him by the loyal people of the State, who, with great unanimity, approved of his election to the gubernatorial chair; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our deceased friend and fellow-citizen as an irreparable public loss.

Resolved, That we have regarded the deceased as a friend to the education of the masses of our youth, and truly desirous of the success of our Public Schools.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved consort, his children, and relatives, in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That this Board, as a body, will attend his funeral, as a tribute of profound respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That this expression of our high estimation of the virtues of the deceased be spread upon the minutes, and a copy communicated to his bereaved family by the Secretary of the Board.

ISAIAH FORBES,
President.

Attest : M. C. JENNINGS.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
ST. LOUIS, February 2, 1864.

The members of the Common Council of the City of St. Louis are requested to meet in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay due and proper respect to, and arrange for the attendance of, the funeral of the Hon. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, late Governor of the State.

The Department officers and other city officials are requested to meet at the same time and place, for the same purpose.

CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY,
Mayor.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the late HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of the State, this office will be closed to-day (Wednesday) during the hours of his funeral obsequies, from 11 o'clock A. M., to 1 o'clock P. M.

P. L. FOY,
Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 3, 1864.

Members of the General Assembly of Missouri are requested to meet at the parlor of the Planters' House, this morning at 9 o'clock.

H. J. DEAL,
M. W. ROBINSON,
D. P. DYER,
For Committee.

A train will be at the depôt of the North Missouri Railroad, corner of Second and North Market streets, this morning, to accommodate those in want of conveyance to Bellefontaine Cemetery to attend the funeral of Governor GAMBLE.

ISAAC H. STURGEON.

NOTICE.

The Steamboat Captains' Benevolent Association is notified to attend in their Rooms, at 9 A. M., this day, to make arrangements to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of Governor GAMBLE.

J. N. BOFINGER,
Secretary.

UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., February 3, 1864.

The President respectfully requests the members to meet in the Exchange Rooms promptly this morning at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Governor GAMBLE.

J. H. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

HONORS TO THE LATE GOVERNOR GAMBLE.

HILLSBORO, February 6, 1864.

At a meeting of the Hillsboro Bar, held in the Court room on the evening of the 3d instant, on motion of John L. Thomas, Esq., the Hon. James W. Owens was called upon to preside over the meeting as President; who, upon taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of expressing the feelings and sentiments of the members of the Bar relative to the death of the late Executive of the State, the Hon. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

On motion of Philip Pipkin, Esq., Mr. Elias F. Honey was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Thereupon Col. Thomas C. Fletcher addressed the meeting in a short but eloquent eulogy on the life, and character, and moral worth, of the late Chief Executive officer of the State, and moved the appointment of a Committee to draft and present to the meeting a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the members of the Bar.

The President thereupon appointed Col. Thos. C. Fletcher, Philip Pipkin, and the Hon. Charles Jones, as said Committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By a dispensation of an all-wise Providence, the State has been deprived of the Chief Executive officer, in whom the members of the Bar recognize the qualities and attainments of a great and good man, making it appropriate that an expression of our feelings be made a matter of record in this Court; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the death of his Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, we mourn the loss of one of the great ornaments of the Bar, and the Bench of Missouri, whose ability as a jurist, and worth as a man, has entitled, as well as given him, the first place among the members of our profession.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Jefferson Circuit Court, with the request that they be spread upon the record of the Court, and that a copy thereof be published in the papers of the city of St. Louis.

Thereupon the President appointed John L. Thomas, Esq., to present the resolutions to the Circuit Court of Jefferson County.

ELIAS F. HONEY,
Secretary.

Hon. Charles Jones addressed the meeting in a very able and effective speech, and remarked that he most cordially endorsed the remarks of Col. Fletcher, and was ready to express his regrets in common with the people of Missouri, at the calamity which has fallen upon us by the death of so great and good a man as Governor GAMBLE.

He stated that he had been acquainted with the Governor for a quarter of a century; he had served with him in the Legislature of Missouri, in 1844 and 1845, at the revising session, and upon the same Committees. He found him a man of great experience, of comprehensive mind, and unswerving integrity, and a most useful member. The best portion of his life was spent in the arduous and laborious practice of his profession, of which he stood at the head. He was a member of the Bar when our most talented men, such as Benton, Bates, Geyer, Spalding, and others, were actively engaged in the profession, and it cannot be said that any of them excelled him as a jurist. He seemed to

abhor politics, and it may be truly said he was no politician. He accepted office reluctantly; but whenever he suffered his name to be used in connection with office, was always elected with overwhelming majorities over those elected on the same ticket. The offices he filled were of the highest order for respectability and talent, such as Judge of the Supreme Court, and Governor of the State, and even these he had no desire to hold. He sought retirement from the busy turmoil of life; but sprang into the very midst of it at the entreaty of his friends, when the State of his adoption, which he so fondly loved, and the Government he had so long cherished with admiration and devotion, were endangered by this most terrible rebellion. He was an earnest and devoted Union man from the beginning, and, although there may have been those who differed from him in many matters of policy, yet this could not have been otherwise, considering the times through which we have passed. Few, if any, could have done as well. Much, no doubt, of the prejudice that may have existed upon the part of some, resulted from misapprehension and ignorance of the many matters that he was called upon to act. But all, friend and foe, unite in awarding to him honesty and patriotism. Of the numerous documents that he was called upon to write, none will accord to him greater praise than his message to the General Assembly of Missouri, in reply to the secession resolutions of the State of Delaware. As an evidence of the high esteem in which that message was held as a document in favor of the Federal Union, and the Constitution of the United States, by our General Assembly, although resolution after resolution was offered as a response by that body, the message of Governor GAMBLE upon that subject was offered as a substitute for all, and adopted almost unanimously by that body, as a response to those resolutions. Governor GAMBLE was a Christian and a patriot, and may be truly called a great and good man, and leaves an enduring reputation of which any man may be truly proud.

Comments of the Press.

THE FUNERAL OF GOVERNOR GAMBLE.

The occasion of the funeral of Governor HAMILTON R. GAMBLE—whose death occurred on Sunday, the 31st of January, 1864—took place yesterday. There was a marked difference between the manifestations at this, and the demonstrations generally observable at the funerals of great men. There was a spontaneous tribute of respect, which did not require the pageantry of military display as an incentive for its exhibition. The vast crowds that thronged the approaches to the church, “the troops of friends,” of all ages and conditions, who went to testify their veneration for a great and good man, whose loss was felt among all that knew his worth, or had heard his name—these were moved by no idle curiosity, but seemed urged by an unselfish love and reverence for a man who had given the peace and quiet of his old age, and at last his life, in the service of his State.

Governor GAMBLE was truly of a commanding presence. Tall, straight and lithe of build, his frame betokened a vigor born of a healthful and well preserved physique. His features, almost a model of manly beauty, were full of that divinity of expression—made up of benevolence, piety, and honor—that wins the heart at once whenever seen. As, through the days intervening between his death and burial, that godlike form lay clothed in the habiliments of the tomb, one could but reflect that truly “death loves a shin-

ing mark." But the destroyer had not robbed the great man of all his earthly glory—the impressive symmetry of those features was visible still, though the shadow of the valley rested upon them; though the light of intellect was gone, and the smile, the look of love, and the lofty, commanding presence of greatness had fled, still there, prostrate in imposing state, lay the splendid clay that late was animated with so grand a spirit. And they who looked upon it gazed wonderingly in admiration of him who was gone.

The funeral obsequies were performed at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, of which congregation the deceased was a member. The church was crowded with the immediate friends and relatives of the deceased, members of the Legislature, military officers present upon invitation, the personal Staff of the late Governor, as well as the attachés of the Adjutant-General's office, and such others as could obtain seats or standing room, while the approaches outside were crowded with thousands of persons of all classes.

The coffin—a beautiful mahogany case, silver mounted, and ornamented with a large variegated wreath of flowers—arrived in the church at 11¼ o'clock, borne by the following pall-bearers :

J. G. Soulard,	Andrew Elliott,
Wm. G. Pettis,	Adolphus Meier,
S. T. Glover,	Chas. R. Hall,
J. O. Broadhead,	John How,
Sullivan Blood,	Jas. W. Booth,
Bernard Pratte,	C. S. Greeley,
Dr. Robt. Simpson,	Albert G. Edwards,
Andrew Christy,	Robt. Campbell,

Wyllys King.

As the procession entered the church, the organ sounded a solemn dirge, which was followed by that effective hymn, sung by the choir, commencing :

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee."

When the last notes of this beautiful hymn had ceased, the Rev. Dr. Nelson, of the First Presbyterian Church, read

an appropriate selection from the Psalms ; upon the conclusion of which, the Rev. Dr. Post, of the First Congregational Church, delivered a most impressive and eloquent prayer.

The sermon of Rev. Mr. Brooks, of the Second Presbyterian Church, which here ensued, was of the very highest character of pulpit oratory, reviewing, as it did, in succinct and perfect order, the principal events of the life of Governor GAMBLE, and comprising a just estimate of his character as a man and a Christian. So concise and comprehensive a discourse has rarely been delivered on such an occasion.

The exercises were concluded with prayer by Rev. Dr. McPheeters, of the Pine street Presbyterian Church, when the funeral cortège moved to Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The church was appropriately draped in mourning.

There were present among the military, Generals Fisk, McNeil, Edwards, and Pyle, with the officers composing their staffs ; also, Adjutant-General Gray, who superintended the arrangements for the funeral ; the Police Battalion, under Major Couzins, who rendered good service in preventing confusion, which must otherwise have ensued in so large a concourse of people. The very large meeting of the St. Louis Bar, held in the Circuit Court Room, adjourned to the church and entered in a body.

The galleries of the church, as well as the main body, were crowded, and the aisles half-way to the pulpit were filled with persons who stood throughout the exercises.

The exercises at the cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brooks, when the coffin was put in its resting place.—*Mo. Republican.*

THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR GAMBLE.

Many persons in this city were not apprised of the death of His Excellency Governor GAMBLE until the announcement appeared in the papers yesterday morning, though

the mournful intelligence spread quite rapidly during the afternoon of the day before. Our citizens had been prepared for the event for some days, as the Governor's condition had been represented as critical, and as it was known that small hope was entertained of his recovery. In all circles, including those that lately canvassed his Administration with severe criticism, it was felt that a man of unspotted probity and pure christian character had departed from our midst, and even political opponents could not but feel the touch of bereavement occasioned by his demise.

Through the city, flags upon public buildings, as the Court-house, hotels, &c., were displayed at half mast. Suitable recognition of the sad event was taken by the various Courts, and at a meeting of the Bar a committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions, to be reported at an adjourned meeting to-morrow morning. At the Merchants' Exchange, also, the Governor's death was announced, and preliminaries arranged for participation in the obsequies. The General Court Martial and Military Commission, of which Colonel Clopper is President, after the passage of resolutions, adjourned, in token of respect for the memory of the deceased. Our dispatches from Jefferson City relate what was done in the Legislature, upon the receipt of Governor Hall's message, conveying official notice of Governor GAMBLE's death. Below we collect various proceedings in this city, bearing upon the subject, preceded by the notice of the late Executive's Adjutant-General, Colonel Gray, inviting military officers, who may be in the city, to attend the funeral ceremonies to-morrow.—*Mo. Rep.*

THE LATE GOVERNOR GAMBLE.

The funeral services consequent on the death of the late Governor of this State, H. R. GAMBLE, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church,

corner of Walnut and Fifth streets. Rev. Mr. Brooks, the Pastor of the Church, who was with the deceased in his last illness, and other clergymen of the same persuasion, it is understood, will officiate on the occasion. The civic Government of St. Louis, the Bar of which he was a prominent member, the Courts with whose halls he had so long been familiar, the Legislature with which he had been in the frequent habit of official and social intercourse for the last two years, the military of the Department, the members of the Union Exchange, and citizens generally, have all shown an eagerness to join in this testimonial to one of the purest men of our time.

An order from General Gray, as far as it could be done in consonance with the wishes of the family of the deceased, sets forth the programme of the Procession, and it will, of course, be observed. In the universal sorrow which is felt at this affliction of the State, (with here and there a single exception,) it would have been impossible to provide for all those who were anxious to testify their respect for the deceased; but still there will be as heartfelt a tribute as was ever tendered to the virtues of any man in this city or country.—*Mo. Republican.*

DEATH OF GOVERNOR HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE, Provisional Governor of Missouri, died at his residence, corner of Fourteenth street and Lucas Place, in this city, yesterday morning, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His death is the effect of prostration of his vital forces, never very vigorous, and seriously depressed by the accident which fractured his arm last summer, and a subsequent fall on the ice a few weeks ago. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE was born in Virginia, and emigrated to Missouri Territory about the year 1817, settling at Old Franklin, in Howard county, a town long since nearly

destroyed by the ravages of the Missouri river. After residing at Old Franklin a few years, he came to St. Louis and devoted himself industriously to the practice of law. His patient and persevering efforts in that thriving town were rewarded by the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and by the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, which secured him wealth and influence. He had represented this county in the Legislature, and had served a term as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. At the commencement of the agitations which preceded the war, he took a firm stand on the side of the Union, and did much by his personal efforts and influence to strengthen that cause in St. Louis and in the State. In February, 1861, he was elected to the State Convention by a vote more than one-third larger than that cast for any other successful candidate. His abilities, experience, and personal virtues, at once gave him a commanding position in that body, and it chose him Provisional Governor, to succeed Governor C. F. Jackson, whom it had deposed. At the last session of the Convention, in the summer of 1863, he sent in his resignation; but the Convention refused to accept it, and he was prevailed upon to withdraw it, and continue in the responsible position, whose duties he had discharged with singular fidelity and ability.

No man occupying the Executive chair of the State during the turbulent period which, we hope, it has now nearly passed through, could have hoped to avoid denunciation and embittered opposition. He received his full share of both, and he has passed away in the very midst of it; but when the hot passion of the hour shall have subsided, his enemies will be forced, by their better nature, to admit what his early and intimate friends and associates know, that he was, first, and before all things else, a devoted and unostentatious Christian; and after that, an inflexible, steadfast patriot—an exemplary father, husband and citizen—and a genial, kind, and sincere friend.—*St. Louis Union.*

DEATH OF GOVERNOR GAMBLE.

We yesterday announced the death of Governor GAMBLE, of Missouri. The intelligence of this melancholy fact had previously reached us through the telegraph, but, as it was not accompanied with any circumstantial statement, we cherished the hope that it might possibly be unfounded, and abstained from giving it currency. As it is, we can only deplore his loss as a public calamity, coming, as it does, at a time when, by his wise and judicious and conscientious performance of duty, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, he had done, and was still doing so much to restore peace and prosperity within the bounds of Missouri. He was a true patriot, in the highest signification of that term, because discharging the obligations of patriotism under a solemn sense of christian duty, which, in his case, was as enlightened as it was sincere.—*National Intelligencer*.

GOVERNOR GAMBLE.

“Governor GAMBLE is dead.” How soon these fatal words will reach the ear of all who dwell in the State. Our State has lost a great and good man; one, who in the darkest hour of revolution, when the Ship of State was fast drifting towards a treasonable shore of desolation, firmly took the helm, and safely, through dangerous channels, reached a point which fixed forever the destiny of Missouri as a loyal State of the Federal Union.

Governor GAMBLE was from Virginia. He had much of that State pride so common to those born upon her soil. Yet his love for the Union and the Constitution was a stronger feeling than affection for his native State. When Virginia assumed a treasonable position, and became one of

the Confederate States, he repudiated her course, and used all his energy to keep Missouri, his adopted State, true to a line of loyalty.—*St. Joseph Herald*.

NO COURTS.

The Courts all adjourned yesterday in honor of the funeral of the late Governor GAMBLE.

DEARTH OF LOCAL NEWS.

There was scarcely an occurrence yesterday in the way of local news worth recording—no Courts, no Coroner's inquest, no fire, no public arrests.

Order of Funeral.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, February 2, 1864.

The family of his Excellency, the late Governor GAMBLE, desire that his funeral shall be as unostentatious as possible ; but it has been deemed proper by the undersigned, upon consultation with the other members of the Staff, and with a number of his friends, in order to avoid any confusion that might otherwise occur, to give notice of the following order of the funeral cortège and procession :

1st. The officiating clergymen and pall-bearers, in carriages.

2. The hearse, containing the remains of the illustrious deceased.

3. The family and relations of the deceased, in carriages.

4. His Excellency Governor W. P. Hall, with the chiefs of the State Executive civil departments, in carriages.

5. The Staff of the late Governor, mounted.

6. The officers and members of the Senate, in carriages.

7. The officers and members of the House of Representatives, in carriages.

8. Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, and Staff, mounted.

9. Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding District of St. Louis, and Staff, mounted.

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10. General officers of U. S. Volunteers, with their Staffs, and officers of Missouri troops, in order of rank, mounted.

11. Judges of civil Courts, and members of the Bar, in carriages.

12. The Mayor, Common Council, and Police Commissioners of St. Louis, in carriages.

13. Members of the Board of Public Schools, in carriages.

14. Members of the Union Merchants' Exchange, in carriages.

15. Such civic Societies and Associations as may attend, and citizens generally.

By request of the family, the old personal friends of Governor GAMBLE are invited to attend.

Maj. Couzins, commanding Police Battalion, will have charge of the procession in compliance with the above.

Seats will be reserved in the church for the different bodies before mentioned, and also for the ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church as far as practicable.

Any further information desired will be cheerfully furnished by the undersigned, at Headquarters State of Missouri.

JOHN B. GRAY,

Adjutant General of Missouri.

Exercises at Funeral.

FUNERAL ORATION

ON THE LATE HAMILTON ROWAN GAMBLE, BY THE REV. JAMES
H. BROOKES, DELIVERED IN THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

“And by it, he being dead, yet speaketh.”—[Hebrews, xi : 4.]

The text refers to Abel, the first of that “noble army of martyrs” who have sealed their testimony for Christ with their blood. The inspired Apostle affirms that “by faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts: “and by it, he being dead, yet speaketh.” The fundamental passage on which this declaration is based, is found in the fourth chapter of Genesis, where we are told that “in process of time,” or more literally, “at the end of days, it came to pass that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the LORD. And Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock, and of the fat thereof. And the LORD had respect unto Abel, and to his offering; but unto Cain, and to his offering, He had not respect: and Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell.”

Now at first glance, and carrying our investigations no further than the passage just quoted, it seems strange that a just God made this broad distinction between the offerings of the two brothers. In themselves considered, we can

perceive no substantial difference between the fruit of the ground and the firstlings of a flock as an acceptable sacrifice to ЖЕHOVAH, and the question forces itself upon our attention, why did God have respect to the one offering and reject the other? It is not a sufficient answer to the question to reply that the Apostle discloses the reason of the distinction when he says, “by *faith* Abel offered unto God a more acceptable sacrifice than Cain,” for it is a gratuitous assumption to suppose that the latter had no faith whatever. If he was at all sincere in his act of worship, (which we have no right to doubt,) he must have believed in God as his Creator, Preserver, and Benefactor; and the offering of the fruits of the ground was probably an honest acknowledgment of his dependence, and a heartfelt expression of his gratitude. But still He, whose ways are not as our ways, turned from him without a single mark of His divine favor, while by some visible token He testified His approbation of Abel’s offering, and gave witness that he was righteous.

The truth is, the two brothers standing there in the early dawn of human history were representative men. They were representatives of the two great classes into which the whole race of mankind has been divided as it regards religion and the true mode of acceptance with God. The one believed in Him as his Creator, Preserver, and Benefactor; but the other believed in Him also as his Redeemer from the curse of sin. The one, with the spirit of the Pharisee, could say, “God, I thank Thee;” but the other, with the deep contrition of the Publican, cried out, “God, be merciful to me, a sinner.” The one, as if forgetful of the frightful consequences of the fall, and the threatenings of a broken law, and the dishonor that had been cast upon the LORD GOD ALMIGHTY, presented an offering that could have been appropriate only in the innocence of Eden; but the other, burdened with a consciousness of guilt, laid upon the altar a sacrifice which was at once a confession of his

personal unworthiness, and of his humble reliance upon the great atonement provided by infinite mercy. The one exhibited a cool indifference to his lost condition or a proud confidence in his own merits; but the other, prostrating himself in the very dust, promptly avowed his need of expiation to receive again the favor of his offended Maker. Abel had already learned that "without shedding of blood there is no remission." He had already learned in the gracious promise addressed to his father and mother, on their expulsion from the blooming garden, that in the fullness of time God would send forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that are under the law; and across the intervening centuries he cast upon *Him* the look of faith, and then with a holy boldness prayed for pardon and acceptance on the ground of *His* perfect righteousness. *Thus* it was, he offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain; thus it was, he obtained witness that he was righteous, or, in other words, that the demands of a just and unchangeable law were met in his behalf; and thus it was—by the exercise of faith in a crucified Saviour—that he, being dead, yet speaketh.

And is it not true that he still speaks to us, though his voice has been hushed in death for nearly six thousand years? Has he not been speaking to every age and every land where the glorious Gospel of the Son of God has gone, to scatter the gross darkness that covered the people, and to bring life and immortality to light? Has he not instructed countless thousands by his wondrous faith, and encouraged them by his example, and cheered them by his piety, and warned them of the folly and danger of a proud self-righteousness which disdains a free and proffered salvation? O, in piercing tones, that voice crying from the ground which drank his blood, and sounding along the corridors of time, is admonishing us of the requirements of a most righteous and immutable law, and guarding us against the false and fatal doctrine of reliance upon our own virtues and good works,

and urging us to seek salvation in the only way it can ever be obtained, through repentance, and trust in God's divine, eternal, and co-equal Son.

But it is not only true of Abel, it is true of every other man who has departed from the busy scenes of this present life, that being dead he yet speaketh. However humble his lot may have been, and however unknown to fame, he rises to the dignity of the greatest, in seeking to impress upon our thoughtless minds the solemn lesson of our own mortality. God uses him as a witness to testify of the grave, and the judgment, and eternity, and to bid away the deathless spirit from engrossing attention to this perishing world. Even the little child being dead, yet speaketh; and years after the casual observer supposes it is forgotten amid the duties and cares of the household, its voice is at the heart of the mother, for evermore mingling with the tone of her entire existence. Even inanimate things can speak, as those of us know who have gazed upon the exhibitions of God's amazing wisdom and power in the grandest works of creation, or who have revisited the home of our early youth, to find

"Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones,"

and a power in the familiar hills to summon into being, with a mute but touching eloquence, the hallowed recollections and associations of by-gone days. Yes, my hearers, in an important sense the impress of immortality is stamped upon everything connected with man. Not only is he personally endowed with the power of an endless life, but the business in which he engages, and the scenes through which he moves, aid in forming his taste, in molding his character, in shaping his everlasting destiny; and hence they are even now speaking to him, if he has ears to hear, in language of gravest import. Is it wonderful, then, that he, though dead, should continue to speak to those who are to come after him? Nay, he *must* speak, and speak for the weal or for the woe of others, as long as eternity endures. He may

sink into his grave “unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown;” but still he belongs to a system—he is part of the divine plan—he is bound to the whole race by ties of a common nature and a mutual influence, and like a worthless pebble dropped into the bosom of the lake, which displaces every particle of the great mass of water, his life must tell upon the general welfare of that race, and assist in making more than one soul happy or miserable for ever. His language, his habits, his actions, his manners, all possess a persuasive and controlling energy; and, O! if he be a wicked man, he may become the author both of his own ruin and the ruin of a countless multitude—the originator of a perpetual series of vices and of an ever-increasing number of iniquities.

Ye, then, who are thirsting after fame, and who, by ever reaching towards the future, bear testimony to the truth of the doctrine contained in the text, take heed *how* you live. “No man liveth unto himself.” I do not bid you repress the noble sentiment of ambition, vain as its indulgence usually is, and melancholy as are the disappointments which are usually its only rewards; but I do bid you, with the authority of an ambassador for Christ, to see to it that your highest ambition is to serve God in your generation, and to set the example of an humble, earnest and self-denying Christian. I am addressing distinguished men to-day, and I warn you that, as the range of your influence is enlarged, the weight of your responsibility to God for the manner in which you exert that influence will be increased along with it. If, therefore, you here speak the language of impiety and infidelity, be assured this language shall be heard hereafter breaking above your heads in thunder-bursts of fury—in voices of terror, to fill you with sore distress and alarm. Let not your speech, then, when you are dead, be the formal acknowledgment of the Divine Being, nor the cold expression of a self-righteous Cain; but let it be the speech of faith in Jesus of Nazareth—the speech of a joyful confession of His name—the speech of a life wholly devoted to His service.

Thank God, such is the speech of the illusorions dead who now lies before us, and such will ever be his speech to the end of time. The life which he lived in the flesh, he lived by the faith of the Son of God, who loved him and gave Himself for him, "and by it, he being dead, yet speaketh." Indeed, great as he was, (and I say it deliberately, he seemed to me the greatest man I ever knew,) he was so largely indebted to his faith in Christ for the greatness he achieved—this principle obtained such supremacy in his whole character, and exerted such a marked influence over his whole life, and so sustained him in his work, and so shaped his conduct, that I dislike to view him in any other attitude and style of acting than that of a Christian.

Still, it is proper, on an occasion like this, to gratify the laudable desire of his many friends and admirers to become familiar with the most important points of his history, and I therefore furnish, in the first place, a brief sketch of his life.

HAMILTON R. GAMBLE was born in Winchester, Va., on the 29th of November, 1798. His grandfather emigrated with his family from Ireland to the colony of Pennsylvania in 1753; but, after residing there a few years, returned to the old world, leaving behind him a daughter in the charge of maternal relatives. His oldest son, however, returned to this country previous to the revolutionary war, and served as an engineer during that memorable struggle. He subsequently resided in Philadelphia, and was chosen Professor of the Latin and Greek languages in the University of Pennsylvania. A younger son, Joseph by name, born in Ireland after the return of the family from America, was the father of our deceased friend. Having married in his native land, Anne Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, of the Strath, he embarked with his family for the Western Continent in 1784, and settled in Virginia. Here seven children were born, and reared under the strictest religious influences, for Joseph Gamble was a ruling Elder

in the Presbyterian Church, and raised his offspring "after the most straitest sect of our religion."

The youngest of these children was Hamilton Rowan, concerning whose youth I have but little information. I only know that he received his education principally in Hampden Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Virginia, and that he was admitted to the practice of the law when, if I remember correctly, he was not more than eighteen years of age. It is at least certain that he was licensed as a lawyer in three States before he was twenty-one years old; for, having left Virginia, he engaged in his profession for several months in Tennessee, and afterwards came to Missouri in 1818. For a short time after his arrival in this city, he acted as a Deputy for his brother Archibald, who was then Clerk of the Circuit Court, and whom God still spares to us. He subsequently removed to Old Franklin, the county seat of Howard county, and at that period a point of great importance, Howard being one of the two counties which covered all of the Territory of Missouri north of the river. Here he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney, which, considering the importance of the office, was a high compliment to so young a man; but upon receiving the appointment of Secretary of State, about the year 1824, he removed to St. Charles, then the seat of Government. Governor Bates, under whom he served in this capacity, having died a short time after entering upon his office, Mr. GAMBLE returned to St. Louis, and made it his permanent residence up to the day of his death. In November, 1827, he was married in Columbia, South Carolina, to Miss Coalter, one of five sisters, all of whom were united in marriage to gentlemen who became eminent in life. One of them was married to Attorney General Bates, another to William C. Preston of South Carolina, another to Chancellor Harper, a distinguished jurist of the same State, and still another to Dr. Means, brother of Governor Means of the same State, and an accomplished and influen-

tial planter. But two of this once united and happy family remain in Missouri, General Coalter of our own city, and the widow with whose grief we have come to sympathize. The rest are widely separated, or sleep in the peaceful grave.

The great success of Governor GAMBLE as a lawyer dates from the period of his return to St. Louis from Franklin and St. Charles. He engaged at once in a vigorous competition for the honors and emoluments of his profession with gentlemen whose talents and attainments gave a splendid reputation to the St. Louis Bar. They were such men as Thomas H. Benton, Senator Geyer, the Bartons, the McGirks, Edward Bates, Robert Wash, and others whom I could name; and it is no disparagement to these illustrious men to say that he was fully their peer. Nay, in the judgment of those altogether competent to express a trustworthy opinion in the matter, and which I have heard them express, not only since his death, but long before, he gradually took the lead, all things considered, and remained the recognized head of the Bar, the brightest ornament of the profession. And indeed it is difficult to conceive how he could have avoided the highest eminence as a lawyer, with even ordinary industry. A mind so clear, so logical, so well poised, so impartial in weighing testimony, so patient and persevering in striving to master the great principles which underlie the science of law, could have hardly failed in his chosen pursuit, and it is not wonderful that wealth and fame stood ready to crown him at the close of his brilliant career. It is not wonderful that he was called by the voice of his countrymen to a seat upon the Supreme Bench, nor that his associates conferred upon him the honor of Presiding Judge, there being no office of Chief Justice in this State. It is not wonderful that, though acting with a political party hopelessly in the minority, he was elected by an overwhelming majority—more than forty thousand votes, if I am not misinformed, having been changed in his favor. Having served in this high office for about four

years, he resigned on account of ill health in 1855, and never practised again with regularity, only taking retainers in a few important cases in the Supreme Court of the State and of the United States, where he stood in the very front rank of able jurists.

The closing scenes of his political life I shall most briefly notice, since they are perfectly familiar to you all. At the beginning of our national troubles, he returned to St. Louis from a temporary residence near Philadelphia, and by a unanimous vote was elected a member of the State Convention, in February, 1861. Of course, such a man would occupy a most prominent and influential position in a body that required the greatest prudence and the wisest counsel to guide them amid the perils which beset the State. In July, of the same year, the Convention, without naming an opposing candidate, elected him Provisional Governor, because of the universal confidence that was cherished in his probity and ability. The eyes of all seemed to turn instinctively to him in that dark and trying hour; and it was felt that the interests of the Commonwealth could not be entrusted to safer hands. With extreme reluctance, as I personally know from frequent conversations with him, he accepted the office; but being convinced that he ought not to refuse the urgent request of an anxious people, he entered upon the delicate and difficult and dangerous duties to which he was called, with a calm and cheerful reliance upon God, whose guidance he most earnestly sought.

It is not my province to determine how well those duties have been discharged. Let the condition of the State now, as contrasted with the gloomy period when he began to administer the Government, settle the question. Nor have I one word of reproach to utter against those who, amid the heat of party excitement, said, and perhaps really thought, that he was ambitious and controlled by the lust of power. I have only wished many a time that all men knew that noble, unselfish heart as I knew it, and then I was sure the tongue would cleave to the roof of the mouth before it could utter so

eruel and groundless an accusation. Why, the highest offices that could be conferred by an admiring and generous people were not only within his grasp, but were frequently pressed upon his acceptance, and he declined them all. Was this ambition? He has often said to me, before he was elected Governor and since, that his longing desire was to spend his last days in the quietude of his home, undisturbed by the rude tumults of the world. Was this ambition? A distinguished member of the Convention told me, that, when urging his acceptance of the office, he replied, "that if it were God's will, he would rather die." The same gentleman informed me that, on entering his room last summer, to urge him to withdraw the resignation which he had just sent to the Convention, he found him exhibiting almost the playfulness of a boy in very delight at the thought of being relieved of a burden which he has often said to me was well nigh unsupportable. Later in the evening of the same day, he solemnly declared to an intimate friend and near kinsman, that, "if he had his choice between resuming the office and being found dead in his bed the next morning, he would prefer the latter. Was this ambition? "Ambition should be made of sterner stuff."

No, my friends, I will tell you what ambition he had; listen to it: About eleven o'clock, on the night before he died, Mr. C. S. Greeley, of this city, entered his room to sit up with him. His great intellect was overshadowed by the dark wing of death; but the utterances of the heart were all the truer for that. With some difficulty he was aroused to recognize his friend, and then, after a few moments' silence, he slowly and deliberately said: "I shall try to do what it is right and proper to do, and shall prevent anything from being done which it is wrong to do." There you have the motive that controlled his conduct. To do right, and to prevent wrong, this was the principle that actuated him in his whole public course from first to last; and I can predict with almost the certainty of prophecy, that when the passions of men shall

have subsided, and reason and charity resumed their sway over a once more neighborly and prosperous community, the memory of HAMILTON R. GAMBLE will be cherished in the heart of this Commonwealth with a warmer affection, and the purity of his spotless character will shine with a brighter lustre, than that of any other public man who has ever lived within our borders.

But I must not detain you, and will close with a few remarks illustrating his character and conduct as a christian. It was as a christian I knew him best, and it is as a christian I would like best to speak of him if time did permit. Let no one suppose from what has been said, that he was naturally a good man. He was not. He was naturally unholy, as we all are. While upon the earth, he used to say, with the profoundest sincerity: "By the grace of God, I am what I am;" and now that he is in Heaven, I am sure he is joyfully ascribing all the glory of his salvation "unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in His own blood."

He was naturally a man of hot and hasty temper, of most determined, and, therefore, dangerous will when in the wrong, and he nearly became the prey of a terrible vice. As exhibiting the state of his mind with regard to religion previous to his conversion, he was seriously ill at one period, during his residence in Franklin, and his physician and friends thought he would die. He himself awoke to the horror of his situation, but, as he told me, deliberately made up his mind that he would not pray. He felt that there was something ignoble in asking a favor of the Being whom he had wholly neglected in health, and, besides, that it would be a mockery of God, who saves us, as he frequently said, "not merely that we may escape punishment, but that we may serve Him." After his recovery, he continued for years in impenitence, but at length, in 1832, while solicited to continued indifference upon the subject of religion by the pressure of increasing business and reputation, he was led to accept the mercy of

God in Christ, and united with the First Presbyterian Church of this city, then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Potts, who, like him, went to Heaven, on a Sabbath morning, about twelve years ago.

From that time he was a new creature, and no longer lived unto himself, but unto Him who died for us, recognizing with a distinctness, I never saw surpassed, the fact that he was God's property, and was, therefore, bound to glorify Him in his body and spirit, which were God's. Religion, with him, was not an occasional impulse, a spasmodic excitement, but it was a fixed and abiding principle. He attended the services of the sanctuary upon principle; and I have known him, at a time of special religious interest in the church, to decline the offer of a fee of \$5,000 if he would go to Washington and argue a case before the Supreme Court—because he would be compelled to leave the meetings which he thought it was his duty to attend. He gave his money upon principle; and I have known him to contribute more than \$12,000 in a single year to various benevolent objects, while I have never known a worthy applicant for his bounty to leave his presence without a most liberal bestowment. He abstained from all appearance of evil upon principle; and I have known of his refusing to make a certain and lucrative investment, because the company which wished him to embark in the enterprise was compelled by law to violate the sanctity of the Sabbath. Such was the character of the man. A reliable, steadfast, principle of love to Christ and of obedience to His commands gained a complete ascendancy over him, and controlled his daily life as by a kind of second nature.

Closely connected with this devotion to principle, he had, as we might expect, a remarkable love for the truth. This is what he desired, and what he constantly sought. It mattered little to him in what garb it appeared, whether in the beautiful decorations of a polished rhetoric, or in the clumsy sentences of an unpractised speaker, so it was the truth.

Although a man of tender sensibilities, he was not easily aroused by appeals to the feelings, while I have seen him profoundly moved by the simplest truths of the Gospel. Thus making the Bible, which to him was the great standard of truth, the man of his counsel, he was deeply read in the oracles of God, and possessed a wonderful breadth and depth of religious experience, which made it fairly delightful for a christian to talk with him concerning the things of the Kingdom. You will not be surprised now to learn that he possessed a most child-like faith in the reality and efficacy of prayer, and the most winning simplicity of character. He felt that he had a Heavenly Father to whom he could go in unquestioning reliance upon exceeding great and precious promises; and he came as near, perhaps, as any one, to a literal conformity with the Apostles' direction, "in everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God."

It may be of service to others to relate one instance out of many I could recall, as showing his faith in the reality and power of prayer. For several weeks, in the summer of 1860, while he resided near Philadelphia, I was his guest, and was suffering from a diseased throat. Finding that he was not acquainted with any of the physicians in the city, I asked advice of other friends, and was urged by them to consult an eminent medical gentleman, in whom they had great confidence. When I returned to the house of the Governor, in the evening, he asked me who had prescribed for me. I replied by giving the name of the physician, and he promptly remarked, "He is the man for you." I expressed surprise that he should say this, since I understood that he was ignorant of the name of any one whom I could consult in relation to my disorder. "So I am," he answered; "but after you started for the city this morning, I asked God to direct you to the right Doctor, and I believe he answers prayer."

And as his faith was marked by this sweet simplicity, so was his life. I have seen him sit down and converse with

the most ordinary persons on the most ordinary topics with manifest relish. I have seen him, while a member of his family for several months, playing with my little child, as though he had never cherished a thought above that of the child he amused. Perfect naturalness marked his deportment at home, and he was altogether removed from affectation or false dignity.

But while the theme upon which I am dwelling affords me a mournful pleasure, I am admonished that I must close. Oh, how many recollections of his uniform kindness, of his unvarying sympathy, of his judicious counsel, of his cheerful tones, of his peculiar and pleasing traits, crowd upon me—and there is no time to give expression to them. He bore the chief part in the organization of this Church; he was the first who was elected a Ruling Elder in it; his name is first on a roll of nearly sixteen hundred members, and his affections, his prayers, his labors, and his means, were given to its advancement up to his last sickness. The remembrance of his living, active faith is all that is left to us now; but, blessed be God, by it, he being dead, yet speaketh; and speaketh in language of unutterable consolation to his family, his friends, and the Church. Blessed be God, we “sorrow not, even as others which have no hope.” The Saviour in whom he had trusted so many years, did not forsake him in the struggle with the last enemy. But a little while before he ceased to breathe, I said to him, “If you know me, press my hand.” A distinct and even vigorous pressure was the response. I then said, “You are nearly home; are you glad?” Again came the long, earnest pressure, and withdrawing his hand he pointed to Heaven with an expression of joy and triumph on his countenance, as if he had said, “I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto them also that love His appearing.”

Such was the appropriate termination of a well-spent life. He obtained the rest for which he longed sooner than he expected, and it is a repose far more satisfying and enduring than he could have found amid the turmoils of earth.

It is no idle panegyric when I say, that, taken all in all, he was the wisest and best man I have ever known. I do not expect to see his like again in this world. He was one of the few men with whom a growing intimacy but produced a growing impression of his true greatness, and who enlarged all the time the capacity of your heart to love him.

Tried and trusted friend, farewell! Through faith in a common Saviour, we hope to meet thee again where fellowship with the saints never ends, and where communion with Christ never ceases.

In Memoriam.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

DIED, ST. LOUIS, JANUARY 31, 1864.

“ Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel ? ”—
24 Samuel iii. 38.

Oh ! noble heart ! now hushed, and still, and cold !
Oh ! godlike form, in death thus lying low !
Oh ! generous soul ! that never yet was told,
But it was moved at tale of other's woe !—
Now that thou'rt gone, and sadly we recall
Thy lofty virtues, and thy merits scan,
As Statesman, Sage, and Patriot—more than all,
Consistent Christian, pure and upright man—
We feel that even those who loved thee most
Knew not till now, alas ! *all* that, in thee, we've lost !

In all the bless'd relationships of life—
The faithful Father, watchful, kind, and true ;
The tender Husband, to the cherished wife ;
The Friend sincere, to those, the chosen few :

The honest Lawyer, and the loyal Man,
 The Judge impartial, in sound learning wise ;
 In each relation his career we scan,
 And not a speck or flaw upon it lies ;
 Till—crowning glory of his well-spent life—
 He dies “with harness on,” like HERO in the strife.

What makes the HERO ? He, who in the fight,
 Amid the excitement of wild Battle’s strife—
 Gay banners waving, bayonets flashing bright,
 For love of Freedom boldly stakes his life—
 Strikes for his Country, at his Country’s foes,
 Nor thought of danger to himself then knows—
 HE is a HERO, by all men’s acclaim,
 And grateful myriads loud applaud his name ;
 Living, his brow with Laurels we entwine ;
 Fallen, his grave becomes fair Freedom’s holiest shrine !

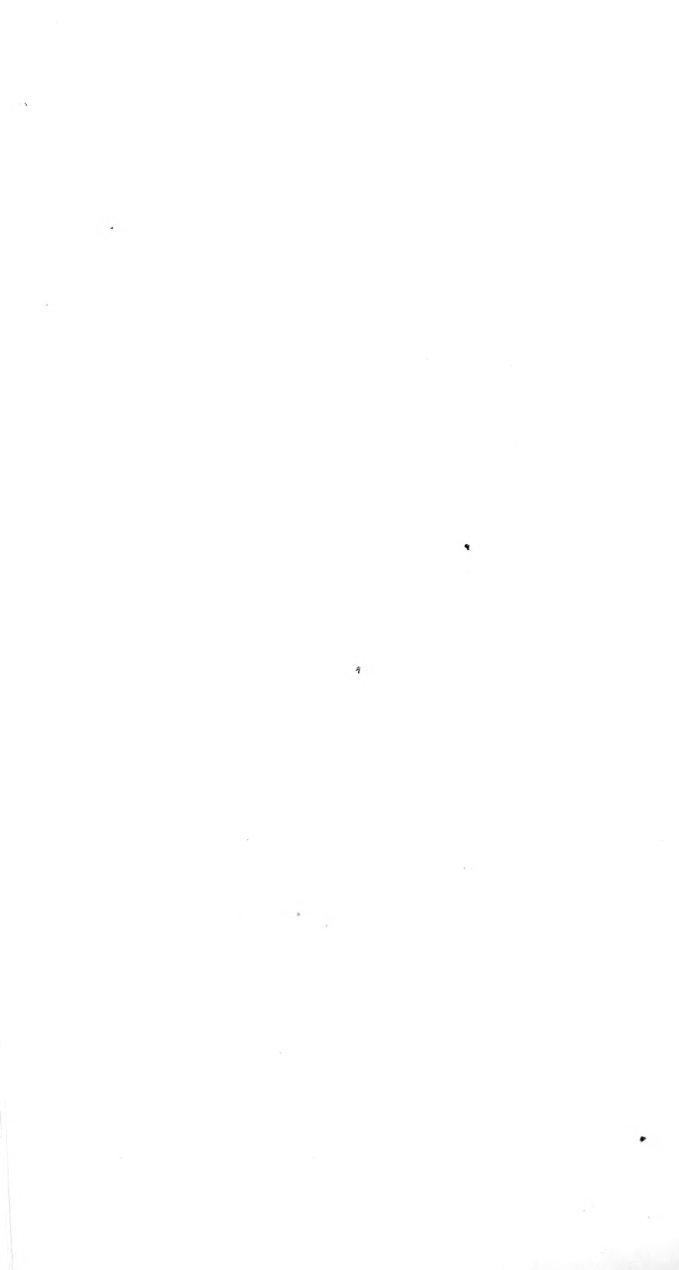
So WARREN fell ! when erst, at Bunker’s Hill,
 Our fathers boldly braved the Briton’s power ;
 So fell MONTGOMERY at Quebec, and still
 Their names are held in reverence to this hour ;
 So gave the noble LYON up his life—
 So “brave PHIL. KEARNEY,” STEVENS, RENO, fell,
 And “gallant LYTLE,”—martyrs in this strife,
 Whose daring deeds our History long shall tell ;
 Their record bright shall stand till Time ’s no more,
 The “MARTYR HEROES” of this dark, Rebellious War !

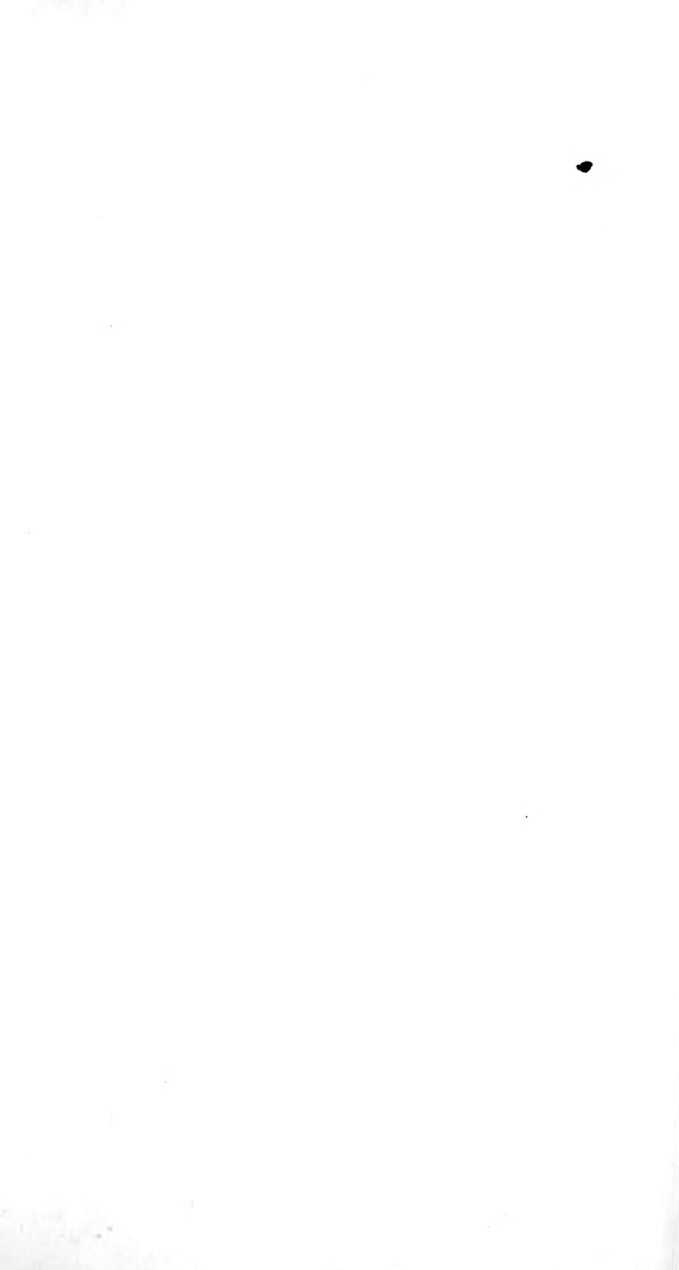
The Pilot, who in danger takes the helm—
 When skies are lowering, and when seas run high,
 And the wild waters rush to overwhelm,
 Stands to his post of duty manfully,
 Nor heeds the storms that beat upon his head,
 Nor the weak ’plaints of those who, manhood fled,
 Cry “All is lost !”—until, the danger past,
He brings the ship safe into port at last—
 With plaudits hail we also not his name ?
 Doth he not merit, too, the honored Hero’s fame ?

So HE, beside whose grave we stand to-day,
 Although he fell not in the battle-field—
 Though never in the fierce and bloody fray
 Of conflict, drew he sword, or raised he shield—
 Yet in his place (thereto by *duty* called)
 By open foe assailed, by treacherous friend
 Thwarted, maligned, traduced, yet unappalled,
He trod the path of Duty to the end!
 True PATRIOT HERO he, his meed—"Well done!"
His race on earth is run, his Battle fought and won!

L. J. CIST.

ST. LOUIS, February 3, 1864.





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